The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 1962 NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 1, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

IMPORTANT FROM JAPAN.

The New Convention Negotiated by Consul-General Harris—Permission to American Citizens to Reside at Simoda and Hakodadi—Discovery of a Dangerous Reef off Simoda, &c.

From our own Correspondent.

U. S. Sloop-of-War Portsmouth,
Hong-Kong, China, Thursday, Oct. 29, 1857.

I have but little news to send you from Hong Kong by this mail. It seems probable, however, that within a month from now the inactivity which the British naval forces have preserved in China since last December will give place to active hostilities. Admiral Seymour maintains a strict blockade of the Canton River, and a great fleet of vessels-of-war is lying in this harbor, ready to go up the river as soon as he expected reinforcements shall have arrived. Day before yesterday a large transport steamer, with five hundred marines on board, arrived from England, and more are expected in a few days.

Lord Elgin has returned from his hurried visit to Calcutta, and is in Hong Kong again, on board the fine steamer *Ava*. General Ashburnham has his head-quarters on shore. It is generally believed that before the end of November Admiral Seymour will attack Canton, and with little difficulty capture it; and that he will then occupy it until Lord Elgin's diplomacy shall have been satisfactorily concluded. I believe that the forces at the disposal of Admiral Seymour and General Ashburnham are abundantly sufficient for these purposes; and, as the cool weather has now fairly set in, it may be hoped that they will not suffer very severely from the climate.

Of the vessels of the American squadron, Commodore Armstrong's flag-ship, the *San Jacinto*, is at Shanghae, but is expected here in a day or two. The *Levant*, Commander Smith, has been in Hong Kong since last July, suffering severely from sickness. The *Portsmouth*, Commander Foote, arrived on Monday, the 26th instant, sixteen days from Hakodade, Japan. The news she brings is full of interest.

The *Portsmouth*, having been docked in Shanghae, and thoroughly overhauled, started on Aug. 22, with orders to go to Simoda and Hakodade. On Sept. 6, when about sixty miles from the former port, she discovered a very dangerous line of breakers not marked on any chart, nor published in any books or sailing directions. The position of this reef, as nearly as could be ascertained, was in latitude 34° 14′ N., and longitude 138° 17′ E. It extended apparently from N. N. E. to S. S. W., and was from four to six miles in length. If Simoda should ever become an important commercial port, the "Portsmouth's Breakers" will be a dangerous obstacle, unless they be surveyed, and their position accurately determined.

Our Consul-General, Townsend Harris, Esq., had been at Simoda a year without being visited by an American man-of-war—the state of affairs in China having required the presence of all the vessels of the squadron on that coast. It is evident, however, that during that year he has been steadily at work, following up the attempt which Commodore Perry made so successfully—the attempt to open Japan to a free commercial intercourse with other nations. For himself personally he has secured the respect of all the Japanese with whom he has come in contact. That he has not been unsuccessful in his negotiations for his Government, is evident from a convention which was signed by him and by two Japanese plenipotentiaries, at Simoda, on the 17th of June, 1857. This Convention is declared to be for the purpose of further regulating the intercourse of American citizens within the Empire of Japan. It provides, in the first place, that the port of Nangasaki shall be open to American vessels, for the purchase of water, wood, provisions, coal and other necessary articles. The second article provides that American citizens may reside permanently at the two ports of Simoda and Hakodade. This privilege is granted without restriction or limitation, and its importance can hardly be over-estimated. It is conceded without any of the degrading restraints—amounting almost to imprisonment—in which the Dutch have been permitted to live at Nangasaki. It is without restriction or limitation. After the 4th of July, 1858, at which time this article is to go into effect, Americans may reside in Japan as freely as in China. I regard this as one of the most important concessions yet made by the Japanese, since they shut themselves up from the world, two hundred and twenty-years ago, and Mr. Harris deserves much credit for securing to his countrymen privileges so much greater than those granted to any other nation. The third article of the Convention provides that American money shall be received in payment for goods, &c., at an equal valuation with the Japanese coin—that is weight for weight—dollar against Ilzabu—a deduction of six per cent. only being made, to cover the expense of recoinage. The full importance of this adjustment of the currency will be appreciated by those who remember that by Commodore Perry's arrangement, an American dollar was worth only 33⅓ cents—the Japanese Government making 66⅔ cents in recoinage. Clumsy as that arrangement seems, it was the best that could be made when the American Expedition was in Japan.

The fourth article of Mr. Harris' Convention provides that Americans committing offences in Japan shall be tried by the American Consuls, and punished according to American laws. A similar arrangement exists in our treaty with the Chinese.

The other articles are occupied with minor matters of comparatively little importance. The Consul-General is allowed to go about the country, unrestricted by the limits fixed by Commodore Perry's treaty; and it is decided that American ships requiring supplies or repairing damages in the three ports, shall pay for them in gold and silver coin, or, if they have no money, goods shall be taken in exchange. These arrangements have all gone into effect from the date when they were concluded, except that one which provides for the permanent residence of Americans, which is to take effect from July 4, 1857.

So friendly and accommodating is the disposition of the Government, and so unwearied and skillful the negotiations of Mr. Harris, that I should not be surprised if, within a year, he were honorably and quietly received at Yeddo.

We found the people at Simoda eager to traffic, and a fine assortment of lacquered ware, which they had collected immediately on our arrival, found ready purchasers.

It is to be regretted that the harbor of Simoda is so small and so insecure. A re-survey of the harbor, made by order of Captain Foote, did not show that any changes had been produced by the violent earthquake, which occurred three or four years ago, and by which the Russian frigate *Diana* was wrecked.

Before the arrival of the *Portsmouth*, the authorities of Hakodade had refused to supply fresh beef to ships that had visited the port. Captain Foote, however, believing that this refusal was a violation of the spirit and letter of the treaty, and also of Mr. Harris' supplementary regulations, insisted that bullocks should be supplied,—and by his firmness and moderation at length obtained from the Governor not only supplies for the *Portsmouth*, but a promise that beef should be furnished to any American merchantmen or whalers who might visit the port hereafter. Now that this arrangement is perfected, I do not know of any port on the western shores of the Pacific where supplies of fresh provisions can be obtained for ships at such cheap rates and of such good quality as at Hakodadi.

At Hakodadi the spirit of the authorities was less friendly and more suspicious,—whether because they are not under the excellent influence of Mr. Harris, or from other reasons I do not know. For some months past, E. E. Rice, Esq., who holds an appointment from our Government as commercial agent, has been resident in Hakodadi, and during those months the port has been visited by nearly twenty vessels, most of them American. Two or three ships have loaded with cargoes of rice of very superior quality, and one at least has sold a cargo to the Japanese. The importance of the port as a rendezvous for whalers—situated as it is in the centre of the finest whaling ground in the North Pacific—is already beginning to be felt, and I believe that in a few years it will be as much resorted to by whalemen as Honolulu is now. Supplies of excellent quality are to be procured here, and the fine bracing climate would be invaluable to the crews, worn out by hard work and needing to recruit their health.

As another interesting item of news, I may mention that gold, which has long been believed to exist, in considerable quantities, in Japan, is said to have been already discovered within a few miles of Hakodadi.

On the whole, our relations with Japan may be considered to be in a most satisfactory condition. The good results of the American expedition are becoming continually more apparent; and it is now undeniable, notwithstanding what may have been said by some detractors, who expected too much, and are ignorant of what has been accomplished,—it is now undeniable, I say, that the long seclusion of Japan is at an end, and that the credit of having brought her into the family of nations belongs to Commodore Perry.

A Russian squadron was soon expected in Japan, and its arrival was looked for by the Japanese not without something of suspicion and apprehension. A beautiful steam-yacht, a present from the Queen of Great Britain to the Emperor, is now in this harbor, but, I suppose, will not leave for Yeddo before the change of the monsoon.

The United States steam-frigate *Minnesota* with Mr. Commissioner Reed on board, is expected here daily. She is now about 110 days from the United States. Her arrival is looked for with much interest, both by English and Americans.

By the way, I heard only yesterday the conclusion of the case of the bark *Henrietta Maria*, picked up in distress at sea by the American ship *Cœur de Lion*, and carried into Singapore, in order that the claim for salvage might be adjudicated. It will be recollected that this bark was forcibly wrested from the salvors by the Government of Singapore, given over to a Dutch man-of-war, to be by her carried to Batavia and there adjudicated. A short time since our Consul at Singapore received a letter from the Governor, stating that he was directed to confess himself entirely in the wrong in his conduct in regard to the *Henrietta Maria*, and apologizing accordingly, and offering to the salvors remuneration for what damages they might have sustained in consequence of the course taken by the Singapore authorities. So full and frank an admission from the English Government fully atones for their previous injustice and insolence.

Beyond what I have thus hastily written, I believe there is no news of interest from this part of the world.

G. B. B.

Address of Secretary Denver to the People of Kansas.

Having been appointed by the President of the United States to the office of Secretary, and during the Governor's absence, Acting-Governor of this Territory, it is proper that I should make you a brief address, sufficient to indicate what my future course of action will be. The troubles and difficulties with which the people of the Territory have been involved, makes this the more necessary, for it would be unreasonable to expect any one occupying this position to escape misrepresentation and abuse. The passions of many have been so thoroughly aroused, and long-standing difficulties have so embittered the feelings of one portion of the community against another, that it has been represented as almost impossible to find any one willing to listen to the voice of reason. This I am not prepared to believe. That there are some violent men who have assumed to speak by authority for the people at large, and counsel such measures as must necessarily, if followed, lead to bloodshed, anarchy and confusion, I have no doubt; but it will require more than bare assertion to satisfy me that there is not yet enough of the conservative element remaining to uphold and enforce the laws by which alone the lives and property of our citizens can be protected, and the honor of the country preserved.

It is the evident desire of the President that a fair opportunity should be afforded all the people of the Territory at the approaching elections to give a full and free expression of their opinions, and as an evidence of this I give the following quotations from his instructions to me, the Secretary of State, dated December 11, 1857.

[We have printed these instructions in full. The document was among those submitted to Congress by the President a few days since.—Ed. Times.]

By these instructions it will be seen that my duty is plainly marked out, and as my own views on these subjects entirely accord with those of the President, I shall find no difficulty in obeying them; and I trust that all good citizens will assist me in preserving the peace of the Territory, and at the same time settle the questions which now perplex them. It is far more easy to do this through the ballot-box, than by the sword, and in that way it can also be done much more speedily. It is much to be regretted that one portion of the people have resolved not to vote on the Constitution, as submitted to-day; for had there been a general attendance at the polls, the question of Slavery would have been fully and definitely settled. The American people can never determine a political question by absenting themselves from the polls. Their absence is regarded as indifference, and the majority of votes actually given determines the result, and not the majority that might have been given.

It is asserted by some that persons from other States have interfered in the elections, and that frauds have been perpetrated by which they have been overpowered and deprived of their rights. These charges may be true, but if so, the evils they complain of will not be remedied by absenting themselves from the polls. American citizens can never preserve their rights by abandoning the elective franchise, and punishment too severe cannot be inflicted on the man who, by violence, trickery, or fraud, would deprive them of it. There is no question connected with our government which ought not and which cannot be amicably settled by it. It is true that a question may be presented in a manner objectionable to some, but that is not a good reason for refusing to vote; for if the majority wills it, the difficulty can soon be remedied by presenting the question in the manner required.

This has been one of the reasons assigned why a portion of the people will not vote to-day—that the question has not been fairly presented. Another is, that they anticipate frauds. I have seen General Calhoun, the President of the Convention, to whom the returns are to be made, and besides assuring me that he has done and will continue to do all he can to have the elections fairly and properly conducted, has invited myself and the presiding officers of the two Houses of the Territorial Legislature to be present at the counting of the vote. *If a majority of the people are dissatisfied with the results of these elections, they can soon change them in a peaceable manner by a resort to the ballot box.*

A very stringent law was passed at the late session of the Legislature, providing for the infliction of severe penalties on persons engaged in election frauds. This act meets with my most hearty approval, and if it is not yet sufficiently stringent, I will gladly assist in making it more so. It is not possible to throw too many guards around this great bulwark, which is the very foundation of our free institutions.

I cannot close this address without warning the people against allowing themselves to be drawn into quarrels originating in conflicting claims to lands. This is a fruitful source of difficulty in all new countries, and in the present condition of affairs in this Territory, designing men will seek to turn everything of the sort to political account. Many troubles and the loss of many valuable lives may be traced to this cause, and people should be cautious about taking sides on political grounds in such matters as are of a purely personal character.

In the discharge of my duties I will take such steps as will, in my judgment, best contribute to carrying out the views above expressed, for the majesty of the laws must and shall be maintained. In these matters I shall expect the coöperation of all good citizens, and should my expectations be realized, I have no fears but that peace will be preserved.

J. W. DENVER,
Secretary and Acting Governor.

Dec. 21, 1857.

THE NEW REVOLUTION IN MEXICO.

The Constitution Overturned and the National Congress Broken Up.

Comonfort Declared Absolute Dictator.

Mr. Lettsom, the British Minister, Attacked by Robbers.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Dec. 25.

By the steamship *Tennessee*, Capt. Forbes, arrived this morning from Vera Cruz the 21st inst., we have most important news from the Mexican Republic. The new Constitution has been overturned and done away with forever; the Federal Councils have been broken up and dispersed; Comonfort declared sole and absolute Dictator, with powers to call an extraordinary Congress; the capital is in arms, and other principal cities, including Vera Cruz, have pronounced.

This important event took place on Thursday morning, the 17th inst, and was as sudden as the movement was bold and daring. Everything seems to have been planned by Comonfort, and Ex-Governor Baz carried his wishes into execution with a coolness and celerity that only has its parallel in the French *coup d'état* of the second of December.

The only forewarning, indeed, the Congress or the people had of the contemplated overturn was, with most unexampled hardihood, given by Gov. Baz himself, the day before. That day, personally present in the Chamber of Deputies, he was made the object of very severe criticism; and numerous charges were made against him. So far, however, from deigning to reply to them, he rose in his seat, and, after rebuking the Congress in general terms for their puerile course, from the opening of the session, openly and plainly told them that that was the last day they would ever meet in those chambers, for the next day they would be swept away.

None, however, seems to have believed him. But the next morning, at 6 o'clock, the roar of cannon in the heart of the city showed it was no idle threat. Soon after the brigade "Zuloago," one of the most trusted corps, conveniently stationed at Taedbaya, came marching in and took possession of the citadel Garita and other strongholds, amid salvos of artillery, which proclaimed that a new order of things had begun.

No resistance whatever seems to have been made; indeed, there was no time for action on the part of the opposition. On the contrary, the bells of the city rung out, rockets were sent up, and everything evinced the joy of the people. The tumult, however, having somewhat subsided, the following plan or proclamation made its appearance:

PROCLAMATION.

Considering, That the majority of the people have not been satisfied with the fundamental Constitution (Carta) which was given them by their leaders, because it has not proved sufficient to preserve progress with order and liberty; and, furthermore, on account of the obscurity of many of its provisions it has become the source of civil war.

Considering, That the Republic requires institutions analogous to its manners and customs, for the development of its elements of riches and prosperity—the true fountain of public peace—and the aggrandizement and respectability to which it is entitled, both at home and abroad.

Considering, That the army ought not to sustain what the nation does not wish, but, on the contrary, should be the sustainer and defender of public will, expressed in so many ways; it is hereby declared:

1. That from this date the Constitution of 1857 will cease te be observed throughout the Republic.

2. Respecting the unanimous vote of the people, expressed in the free election made by them of His Excellency President Don Ignacio Comonfort, for Supreme Magistrate of the Republic, he shall continue in charge of the supreme command, with full powers to pacify the nation, to promote the improvement and progress of the same, and to regulate the different branches of public administration.

3. Three months after the adoption of this plan by the States, into which the Republic is now divided, the person in charge of the Executive Power shall convoke an extraordinary Congress, without any further object than to form a Constitution which may agree with the wish of the Nation, and guarantee the true interests of the people. This Constitution, before being promulgated, shall be submitted to the vote of the inhabitants of the Republic.

4. After being sanctioned by this vote, it shall be published, and immediately afterwards Congress shall issue the law for the election of the Constitutional President of the Republic. In case that said Constitution should not be approved by the majority of the inhabitants of the Republic, it shall be returned to be reformed according to the sense of that majority.

5. Whilst the Constitution is being made, his Excellency, the President, will proceed to name a Council, composed of one principal and one substitute member for each one of the States, which shall have the attributes established by a special law.

6. All the authorities that fail to second this plan, shall cease in the exercise of their functions.

FELIX ZULOAGA,
General-in-Chief of the Brigade of the Capital and Governor of the District.

Tacubaya, Dec. 17, 1857.

Soon after appeared the following

PROCLAMATION OF THE GOVERNOR.

Augustin Alcerrica, General-in-Chief of the Brigade of this Capital, and Governor of the District:

Fellow-Citizens: Placed by limited and scanty merits at the head of the Government of the important capital of the Republic, and desiring to coöperate in all that which my conscience estimates just, useful and necessary to the welfare of my country, I have seconded the plan proclaimed at Tacubaya by the brigade under the command of General Don Felix Zuloaga.

For the capacity I hold I have been able to observe very accurately the great and insuperable difficulties which surround the Supreme Government, and the total impossibility there is for the constitution sanctioned in the present year of 1857 to convey to the inhabitants of the Republic the security, peace and happiness which all men in society desire to possess.

I labor under the conviction that this step, which may be qualified unfavorably by the exigencies of political parties, will be, notwithstanding, well received by all those persons flying from exaggeration and who love just and true liberty with sincerity and good faith.

The inhabitants of this fine city, who are acquainted with the humane character of Mr. Comonfort, must not entertain any fears of their creed, interests or liberties being attacked; and for my part, in the orbit of my incumbencies, I offer to dedicate myself strictly to the maintenance of public tranquillity, and that efforts should be made day by day for its preservation.

Of no avail will our efforts be, if to them are not added those of enlightened and honest persons, let their political opinions be what they may. These are the hopes of your fellow-citizen,

AUGUSTIN ALCERRICA.

Mexico, Dec. 17, 1857.

Likewise during the day appeared the following:

ADDRESS OF GENERAL ZULONGA.

Fellow-Citizens: When promoting the revolution against the Charter of 1857, I have not been led by any personal interest. A General of the Republic I have been; no one has attacked me in my capacity, and as a General I shall solely remain after the revolution is effected. The public voice, universal conscience, the evils the country suffers in consequence of the Consitution, are the reasons that impel me to take up arms against it. Neither party nor personal interests I defend, but those of the nation. Liberty was proclaimed at Ayutla, and, without one retrograde step, true liberty we shall continue to defend; and among us the opposing and political bands, in which the Republic is now, unfortunately, divided, will find no protection; neither shall private interests be attacked without motive, and the measures emanating from the Government to be established by this revolution shall all be stamped with the seal of justice and public welfare.

Since the Constitution of 1857 began to be discussed the nation perceived the strife of parties in the bosom of the national representation, not with the arms of principles, but of passions; that continued action and reaction of powers in collision was observed; that they were alternately subduers and subdued; and it was foreseen that the result, which certainly was not the consequence of mature reflection, meditation and calm understanding, must be very far from what it enjoined, and was necessary for the tranquility and welfare of the Republic. Since the promulgation of the Code, a universality of reprobation was heard, and no other hope remained to the pacific and honest people in the country, but that of the first Congress exclusively attending to its reform; for it was not believed that a Constitution which confirms as rights of man anarchial principles, that arms the assassin and disables the authorities to inflict on him condign punishment; a Constitution that binds the hands of the Executive, and that goes even as far as to prohibit him to meditate in the wants of the States, and a Constitution, in fine, that has agitated public consciences and the peace of families without any reasonable motive, could be enforced for a single day.

But even were the Constitution an admirable work; even had it been formed consulting the true interests of society, its sudden adoption would not be convenient; for useful as deliberating bodies are in times of peace, and when all the branches of public administration are regulated, they are equally inefficient and even pernicious when the community is in an agitated state.

Every one knows that there is an urgent necessity of new codes, of financial regulations, of military and police laws, and many other branches which is very difficult to obtain with the necessity that circumstances demand, if the short interval of a dictatoria Government is not taken advantage of, to effect the pacification of the country, the individual tranquility of the citizens, the progress of all material improvements, and, lastly, the establishment of a constitution in which the historp, tradition and customs of our people may be taken into consideration.

I protest with all sincerity to my countrymen that this step, which my conscience has suggested to me, I have taken without odium or fear, persuaded as I am that not only those with arms in their hands, but the majority of the nation, that is sensible, just and good, will coöperate with the same patriotic views, and second this revolution, which undoubtedly Heaven will favor.

FELIX ZULOAGA.

Tacubaya, Dec. 17, 1857.

During the day also a number of the Ministry sent in their resignations; among them Señor de la Fuente, Minister of Foreign Affairs; also Señor Gomez Farias, of the Custom-house; Gen. Triat, Second Brigade; Señor Ruiz, Minister of Justice, and the Secretary of the Government of the Capital.

The arrests do not seem to have been very numerous, but among them were men of distinction, Benito Juarez, President of the Supreme Court; Señor Olvero, President of the Congress, and a few of the leading members of the opposition.

ATTACK ON THE BRITISH MINISTER.

The night previous to the *coup d'état*, as Mr. Lettsom, H. B. M. Chargé in Mexico, was passing from the city to his house in Tacubaya on horseback, he was attacked by a band of robbers, and came near losing his life by a pistol-shot. The ball providentially missed him, but so near was the gun to his face that several grains of powder were blown into his eyes, and quite a number lodged into the skin of his face. The *Extraordinary* says:

Mr. Lettsom was blinded by this discharge, but retaining his self-possession, he threw his pistol over his shoulder into the ditch, in order to prevent it from being used against him by his assailants.

The robbers took from him his horse and watch, and also the horse from his servant.

The number of the robbers was not exactly known, but Mr. Lettsom believed there were about a dozen. He likewise thinks that some of the party followed him from this city. Among them there was one who was well dressed, and looked as if he might claim to belong to respectable society. The balance appeared as if they were from the lower order of society.

Mr. Lettsom returned to the city at once, after he was allowed to leave the brigands, and the best medical aid was immediately procured for him. We hear that Dr. Vanderlinden called upon him and offered his services in the name of the President. The powder has been taken from his eyes, and the greater part removed from his face. Yesterday, we are glad to hear, he was enjoying himself very well, and that ever since the occurrence he has been in the very best spirits. The effects of the powder and smoke in his face will likely continue to be felt by him for some time.

Some seem to think that the attack upon Mr. Lettsom was premeditated, and that he was signaled out for the victim of a bloody tragedy. This opinion we cannot think has any foundation, nor do we believe that Mr. L. himself at all participates in it. The circumstance is one that might have happened to any gentleman, and the fact that several others were attacked the same evening, shows that robbers were out in great force on the different roads about this city.

The Government has expressed a strong willingness to arrest the perpetrators of this villainous attack upon the representative of her Majesty, but we consider it extremely doubtful if the efforts of the Government turn out successful."

VERY LATEST FROM MEXICO.

A private note, written on the morning of the 15th, two days after the revolution at the Capital, and the latest possible, says, "everything goes on well;" by which is doubtless meant that the city was quiet and the dictatorship fully established.

Our advices from Vera Cruz, also, the 21st inst., state that the city was quiet. As to the pronunciamento there and at Puebla, they do not differ materially from those of the Capital. It seems to have been a well concerted movement, and probably was coextensive with the Republic. At Vera Cruz and Puebla, as doubtless other points, all that was necessary was for the garrisons to quietly transfer their allegiance from a Government now no more to a more absolute dictatorship. The new order of things, however, seems to have everywhere been favorably received, especially at Vera Cruz.

Sea and Ship News.

By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq.

Liverpool, Saturday, Dec. 12.

The ship *Hibernia*, of London from Quebec, for Belfast, was water-logged and abandoned Dec. 6. Crew landed here by the *Hermann*.

By telegraph to Ellwood Walter, Esq.

Norfolk, Wednesday, Dec. 30.

The clipper ship *Grey Eagle*, of Philadelphia, from City Point for Rio, put in here dismasted.

Rio de Janeiro, Thursday, Nov. 12.

After various ineffectual attempts to ascertain where the leak existed by means of divers, we had to discharge the entire cargo of the ship *Waverley*. The ship *Augustine Heard* has commenced discharging part of her cargo, to ascertain the extent of her damage. The ship *Neptune's Car*, from New-York, bound to California, arrived here on the 8th inst., with her foremast sprung. She will have the mast replaced.

Beaufort, N. C., Tuesday, Dec. 29.

The schooner *C. G. Waterbury* is broken up, and the materials saved. The vessel, doubtless, will prove a total loss. Four hundred barrels of molasses, and 14 hogsheads of sugar were saved, and balance of cargo gone with the vessel.

Absecom, N. J. Thursday, Dec. 31.

Ellwood Walter, Secretary Board of Underwriters—*Sir*: There is a ship or brig on the south side of Great Egg Harbor Inlet.

JOSEPH TOWNSEND,
Commissioner of Wrecks.

Police Intelligence.

A New Counterfeit.—On Wednesday afternoon, an attempt was made in the Eighteenth Ward to pass a new counterfeit, just issued. Information of the issue of the bill was sent to the Police Head-quarters in Broome-street, and thence the fact was telegraphed to every Station-house in the City, and a description of the bill given. The bill is a $5 counterfeit on the Onondaga Bank, of Syracuse, N. Y. The vignette represents drovers and oxen, on the left side is the coat of arms of the State, and underneath an Indian with bow and arrows. The bill is dated Oct. 2, 1857, and well executed.

In the Fifteenth Ward, John Dolphin, of Philadelphia, and George Henry Legun, were arrested for attempting to pass some of the bogus money. Legun was disguised with false whiskers and moustaches. In the Seventeenth Ward one arrest was made. In the Tenth Ward Charles Lewis was arrested, and in the Ninth Ward a man named Taylor was detected in attempting to pass the counterfeit bills. The shop-keepers were notified all over the City of the existence of the counterfeit, so that they were prepared to arrest any who should offer it. A man named Absolom Crawford was arrested Wednesday, charged with passing one of the counterfeit $3 bills on the John Hancock Bank, at the store of Thos. Hendy, in Canal-street. Justice Flandreau held the accused for trial.

Victimized at a Gambling House.—Charles Henne, formerly a bar-keeper at the Shakespeare Hotel, abandoned bar-tending some three months ago, and went to "bucking against faro" at the gambling-house No. 115 Bowery. Since the 1st of October he says he has been "done out" of $700. Wednesday he preferred a complaint against the proprietors of the gambling-house, John McCarty and Mente Smith, in hopes to recover back his losses. McCarty was arrested and committed to the Toombs for examination.

Fires.

In Varick-street.—The alarm of fire for the Third District, about 7 o'clock last evening, was caused by the explosion of a camphene-lamp in the premises of the second floor of building No. 142 Varick-street. The furniture caught fire and was damaged to the extent of about $200. No insurance.

In Broadway.—At 9:25 o'clock last evening, a fire broke out in the millinery-store of Eliza Romaine, No. 737 Broadway. About $300 damage was done. The stock is insured for $1,500 in the "Peter Cooper," and for $1,000 in the Park Insurance Company.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 48 Wall-st., and 431 Broadway

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

The Administration and Commodore Paulding----Change of Tone.

Important Information Relative to Kansas Affairs.

General Walker's Orders to Colonel Anderson—Interview of Indians with the President, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Thursday, Dec. 31.

The tone of the Administration, relative to Commodore Paulding, is materially modified. Captain Engle has received permission to delay his return to Aspinwall until the 20th of January. Commodore Paulding will probably carry Minister Lamar to Central America before his return, and then come home in his own ship, whose cruise will then be ended—thus relieving the Commodore without conveying a mortifying rebuke.

Notwithstanding the positive official denunciations of the illegality of Paulding's act, the President privately expresses his admiration and approval of it. The Commodore will neither be sacrificed, nor theoretically sustained. The President indicates a purpose to send a special message to Congress on the subject on Monday, but its character has not transpired. It is probably not yet settled.

Senator Douglas has been heard from. He intends to take bold ground in favor of Walker.

From several private letters from reliable sources, to late dates, just received here from Kansas, I gather a number of facts of much interest.

One letter from near the Missouri border fully confirms the reported death of the notorious Geo. W. Clark, the murderer of Barber.

On the 23d inst. the difficulty at Fort Scott was still progressing. Clark was at the head of the Pro-Slavery force when he was killed. Seven Pro-Slavery men had fallen at last accounts, and the greatest excitement existed.

Parsons, Clerk of the Legislative Council, writes that "General Denver has arrived, and says that *if Buchanan thinks he will pursue a different policy from that of Walker and Stanton, he is damnably fooled.*"

Another prominent man writes that Calhoun can never set up his Lecompton Government in the Territory with less than twenty thousand Federal troops at his back.

Calhoun had become so greatly alarmed for his personal safety, that he had fled from his office at Lecompton and gone to Fort Leavenworth for protection.

Another correspondent states that if the Lecompton Constitution goes through Congress, there will be a bloody settling up of old scores in the Territory.

Lieutenant-Governor Roberts, Robinson, Lane, and other leaders, are in favor of taking part in the State election under the Lecompton Constitution on the 4th of January, and electing Free State officers under it, and there is little doubt that the advice will be followed.

It was not supposed that this success would induce our acceptance of the Lecompton Constitution,—but it was thought that the effect of it would be to lead the Lecomptonites themselves to vote against their own bantling.

A letter from Wyandotte, dated the 23d, gives the vote there for the Slavery clause at 100—against it 86. Over 100 Missourians were present at the election, and many of them participated.

News had been received at Wyandotte that nearly one thousand Missourians went into Shawnee (better known as Gum Springs,) on the day of election, to vote; and it was positively known that large numbers of them were encamped near Westport on the day preceding the election.

It was stated that the newly-elected Legislature, which meets on the 8th of January, would pass a law for a new Constitutional Convention.

S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Washington, Thursday, Dec. 31.

It has been ascertained that before General Walker left Central America, he sent orders to Colonel Anderson to remain in possession of Fort Castillo as long as possible; if obliged to abandon it to then retain the boats; but, if compelled, to destroy any of them before their falling into the hands of the enemy, to destroy first the river boats, and hold on to the steamer *La Virgin*. This order was repeated from Aspinwall. Arrangements were also made to send up a number of men in bungoes, under competent leaders, with the view to convey the order to Col. Anderson, and advise any United States vessels approaching the coast of the state of affairs at Punta Arenas and San Juan del Norte. It is asserted that General Walker has confidence that Col. Anderson will obey the order.

Delegations from the Pawnees, Poncas and Pottowatomies, numbering about thirty, had a formal interview with the President to-day, at the White House. The auditory were large, including ladies Secretaries Cobb, Floyd and Thompson. The most interesting feature was the apparent reconciliation between the Chiefs of the Pawnees and Poncas, which tribes have long been hostile to each other. The President, or "Grandfather" as they called him, having personally dwelt upon the blessings of peace, joined their hands in token of friendship. The Pottowatomies were in citizens' dress, while their less civilized colleagues were in their grandest attire, and more than usually profuse of paint and feathers.

The Walker Excitement at New-Orleans.

New-Orleans, Wednesday, Dec. 30.

The steamship *Philadelphia*, from New-York *via* Havana, arrived to-day. She brings the California mails of the 5th inst. John Tabor, Esq., editor of *El Nicaraguense*, was a passenger. He has consented to open the meeting to-morrow evening with a history of the capture of General Walker and the following events. The feeling of indignation is increasing, and some favor the reinforcing of Anderson in spite of the Government. Over a thousand stand of arms are in readiness, and it is thought that men are at hand who are willing to undertake to use them in the Nicaraguan cause.

New-Orleans, Thursday, Dec. 31.

The Nicaraguan meeting held here this evening was very large and enthusiastic. A speech made by Mr. John Tabor created an intense feeling of excitement. Strong resolutions denunciatory of the arrest of General Walker were passed.

United States Supreme Court.

Washington, Thursday, Dec. 31.

Nos. 51 and 52.—Edwin M. Chaffee, Trustee, etc., *vs.* Nathaniel Hayward, and H. H. Day *vs.* Nathaniel Hayward. Justice Taney delivered the opinion of the Court, overruling the motion to dismiss the cases.

No number.—The United States *vs.* Sanchez de Pacheco. Motion to docket and dismiss the case argued.

No. 224.—Mary L. Banham *vs.* Felise Conces, Administrators, et al.—Docketed and dismissed, with costs.

No. 106.—Horace C. Silsby et al. *vs.* Elisha Foote.—Motion to dismiss argued on both sides.

No. 23.—Argument continued for appellant.

Adjourned till Monday.

Conviction of a Murderer.

Pittsburg, Thursday, Dec. 31.

Lutz, who killed O'Leary in the month of June, last year, in a street fight, was this evening found guilty of murder in the first degree.

New-Year's Eve in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Thursday, Dec. 31.

The moon is shining brightly here to-night, and troops of masqueraders are promenading the streets.

None of our papers suspend publication to-morrow afternoon or Saturday morning.

The Trial of Thomas Mead—Weather.

Boston, Thursday, Dec. 31.

The trial of Thomas Mead was commenced today in the Municipal Court for shooting Jeremiah Agin in October last. The plea of self-defence will be set up.

The weather cleared up finely this afternoon. The wind this evening is northwest and it is bright moonlight.

Non-arrival of the Niagara, &c.

Halifax, Thursday, Dec. 31—10 P. M.

It is now blowing a southwesterly gale here, and it is still very wet, but there are prospects of its clearing up. The telegraph lines are working horribly. It is hardly probable that either the *Canada* from Boston, or the *Niagara* from Liverpool, will arrive before noon to-morrow.

Suicide at Detroit—The Weather.

Detroit, Thursday, Dec. 31.

Grey Foote, Esq., President of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of this city, was found dead in bed this morning.

The weather is moderate. There is but little snow, and the river is free from ice.

News from Kansas.

St. Louis, Thursday, Dec. 31.

The *Republican* learns from a gentleman who left Kansas on Saturday last that the Lawrence Convention adjourned without making any nominations for State officers. The matter is not regarded as disposed of, however, and the presentation of a ticket before the election is deemed probable.

Navigation on the Hudson.

Albany, Thursday, Dec. 31.

The steamer *Hero* arrived here at daybreak this morning, with an immense freight, and leaves this afternoon on her return trip. She had a good passage up, and reports the ice much broken.

The Weather at the West.

Cincinnati, Wednesday, Dec. 30.

A heavy storm of rain has prevailed all this afternoon. The river is yet stationary, with 16 feet water in the channel.

MURDERS AND MURDERERS.

The Rochester Tragedy.

FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS—HISTORY OF IRA STOUT—THE MISSING FATHER IN STATE PRISON—A HARD FAMILY.

The missing old man, Stout, is in State Prison; Ira was sent to prison for arson; the two accused parties have *not* made a confession; and the murder of Littles, at Rochester, is as great a mystery as ever. The Rochester *Union* has the following curious development, given in a letter from Owego, in this State:

"I heard, one morning, that a store had been burned in Pennsylvania, nine miles from Owego. Before the sun went down that day Ira Stout was a prisoner and confessed everything, implicating his father and a man residing some two or three miles from the store that was burned. Ira, in his confession, said that the man referred to came to the house of Stout and arranged for the commission of the crime. The mother of Ira took the Almanac to see when dark nights would come, to enable them to perform the act. It was arranged that Ira, his father, and the man referred to should, on a certain night, meet at a given place, go to the store, rob it, and then set it on fire. When the time appointed came, Ira took a horse from a livery stable and followed his father who had started on foot. The old man did not cross the bridge at Owego for fear of being seen, but went down the river two miles and crossed in a boat. The rogues got together, plundered the store and burned it to the ground. The store was owned by a young man, who was ruined by the loss of his property.

The manner in which the crime was traced to Ira was as follows: On the morning of the fire it was found that a horse had been hitched to a fence not far from the store. Through one of the shoes of the horse had been driven two new nails, by which the animal was tracked to Owego Bridge. The man who tended the bridge said a horse and wagon had crossed about 4 o'clock that morning, and the wagon was partly loaded, or had something in the back part covered up. A Mr. Stone here took up the matter, went to the stables and found the horse with the new nails in his shoe. The stable keeper said Ira Stout had the horse, and returned him at 4 o'clock that morning. Ira was at once arrested, and confessed his crime. The house of old Stout was searched, and a large quantity of valuable goods were found concealed in the walls, and some goods of less value had been burned to conceal them.

The old man had taken the cars that morning, but would return at night. When he came, he, too, was arrested. Ira thought by confession he would escape punishment. The Owego authorities did not let him go on bail, but as the crime was committed in Pennsylvania, the authorities of that State came, took Ira away, tried him, and sent him to the State Prison for 4 years and 6 months. This robbing a store is the kind of mercantile business Ira was engaged in in former years. The old man was tried at Owego, and sent to the State Prison for ten years, and is there now."

It will be seen by the above letter that Ira and Sarah came fairly by their wicked propensities. The old lady appears to be as bad as the rest of the batch, and swore to a monstrous lie when she said she did not know what Ira was sent to prison for, or where her husband was.

The Rochester *Democrat* stamps as an imposition upon the public the statement that Stout and his sister have made confession of the murder of Mr. Littles. It turns out that the Stouts, while vaguely hinting about "other parties," supposed to be "two young men," are not yet ready to give the names of any persons upon whom they are willing to fix the charge of being accomplices in the murder of Littles. The names of persons upon whom Ira has intended to fasten suspicion, have been known for some days, but there is just about as much probability of their participation in the crime as of Ira's entire innocence. The story about "other parties," was a stratagem, and coming to the knowledge of persons eager for a disclosure, was too readily believed and palmed off upon the public. Those who are still curious upon the subject may be assured that no confession is likely to be made, or can in truth be made, implicating anybody except Ira Stout and Mrs. Littles.

The accused brother and sister have manifested great anxiety for a private interview, but so far it has been denied them, and very properly. They both see that their story of a fall in the street, and the fracture of an arm and a wrist by such fall, has utterly failed of its purpose.

From the Hartford Courant, 30th.

A singular scene took place at Wallingford, on Wednesday the 23d, during the funeral of a child. In the midst of the ceremonies, a stranger rushed into the group about the grave, thrust aside the clergyman, threw himself upon his knees, and burst into prayer in some foreign tongue. After praying wildly for a few moments, the stranger suddenly ceased, and cried, with great apparent agony, "My wife! My wife! My poor, poor wife!" He then left the graveyard, staggering from side to side for a little distance, when he ran. Every one present supposed him to be insane. This person is supposed to be Stoub, the Westfield murderer. He was seen at Meriden that day. The description of the dress answers to his.

From the Springfield Republican, 30th.

Governor Gardner has offered a reward of $1,000 for the arrest of Stoub, and as there is now money enough in view to permit of more than one man's being at some trouble in the matter, with a show of getting paid for his exertions, it is to be hoped that the Connecticut Police will be allowed "a chance in."

MURDERERS IN JAIL IN BOSTON.

There are now four persons in Suffolk County Jail, either convicted of or charged with the crime of murder. Two of these, Cater and McGee, the murderers of the Warden and Deputy Warden of the State Prison, are awaiting the expiration of their year of probation, in April, 1858. McGee is said to be penitent, but Cater is still, apparently, hardened. The only remark of a civil character which Cater has made, since his confinement, was after eating the unusual allowance of Thanksgiving Day, when he remarked to one of the keepers that he had made a first-rate dinner. David Merill, who *two years ago* murdered his wife at East Boston, is still in jail awaiting trial. He, too, had lately an attack of sickness, said to be *rheumatic gout!* The fourth is Wm. Joyce, indicted for the murder of Police Officer Hodsdon. He will, probably, have his trial before the Supreme Court next Spring. Winslow Eddy, who has been sentenced to death for the murder of his wife in Charter-street, is serving out his year in the House of Correction. His time expires January 12. A petition is now before the Governor and Council to commute his sentence to imprisonment for life.

NEW BOOKS.

There is no country in the world where more genuine enthusiasm exists for that noblest of all quadrupeds, the horse, than in the United States; yet all our equine literature being derived from England, we very naturally look upon that country as the paradise of horses, and undervalue our own achievements in the breeding of horseflesh. The race-course is not with us, as it is in England, a national institution, and we do not cultivate the sports of the turf with that devotion and lavish expenditure of money peculiar to the aristocratic classes of England. A well-filled stable is not regarded as a necessary part of a gentleman's establishment among our dollared classes, as is the case there with the wealthy in Great Britain. Hunting is an unknown pleasure here, and steeple-chasing we have no more practical knowledge of than of the Isthmian games. The turf is not altogether respectable, and betting books are not in vogue in "society." But we have horses, nevertheless, and great care has been bestowed upon breeding them, though they are chiefly put to utilitarian uses. It is not at all surprising that we undervalue our own native horses, and so generally believe in the superiority of the British animals. Our popular literature is filled with encomiums of the foreign horse. We read the racy descriptions of the Nimrods, Harry Hieovers, and the Cravens, and the Cecils; but our own writings on similar topics have been extremely scant, and confined almost exclusively to the *Spirit of the Times*. We have had no publications to which an American could refer for any reliable information on the subject of the turf, and it is only among those who have been professionally engaged in the business of breeding, that any attention has been paid to the varieties of the American horse. A comprehensive and reliable work on the subject was greatly needed, and happily for us it has been supplied by Frank Forester, who is too well known as a writer on field sports, to need anything more than a mention of his name. His work is really a formidable production, and the only fault that we have to find with it, is that it is too large, elegant and costly for general circulation. It is entitled *Frank Forester's Horse and Horsmanship of the United States and the British Provinces of North America*, by HENRY WILLIAM HERBERT. It is published by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, in two large and elegantly illustrated volumes, with clear type, ample margin, and fine paper. It is just the work for a horse fancier, who will not think it a whit too elegant or costly. Mr. HERBERT says: "With an entirely new application of the powers of the horse in trotting and pacing, as practiced exclusively in North America, producing a class or caste of animals, in all respects distinct from any other in the known world, of surpassing capabilities of both speed and endurance, not known, not understood, nor producible by existing systems in any other country, we have yet no authentic work in relation to them." It is a proof of our ignorance of the superiority of the American horse, rather than of indifference, we imagine, that no American has yet felt himself called upon to vindicate the character of the noble animal, and Mr. HERBERT, being an Englishman, and doubtless having all an Englishman's prejudices, is just the man to be relied upon in his tribute to the superiority and peculiar characteristics of the American stock.

The first volume of this excellent work contains a compressed account of the natural history of the horse, a history of the thorough-bred horse of England and America, with accounts of the thorough-bred stocks of the United States, with memoirs and portraits of distinguished racers, and with full accounts of some of the most remarkable races; and very full accounts of all the famous individuals of the horse species in the Union. The portraits are exceedingly well-executed steel engravings from authentic pictures, or photographs. The second volume is devoted to the various breeds, castes, or races, of the American horse, and of the stock of the different States. The various distinct families, such as the "Conestoga," the "Canadian," the "Narragansett," the "Vermont dray-horse," the "Morgan," and the "Indian Poney," added to which is a great variety of information about the management of the horse, the construction of stables, breaking, riding, racing, &c., concluding with the rules of the leading Jockey Clubs, and race courses of the United States. There are very few persons who have not made the subject a study who have any adequate idea of the wealth of the country in horseflesh, or how much we have to be proud of in our native stock. It will not be the fault of Mr. HERBERT, if Americans do not learn to appreciate their native horse hereafter. It is generally supposed that we have no horse on this continent equal to the heavy dray-horses employed by the London brewers, and which attract the eye of a newly-arrived American in London quite as soon as the dome of St. Paul's. But Mr. HERBERT, in his account of the Conestoga family, says he has seen some of these great horses, employed in drawing the canal boats down the railroad track in Market-street, Philadelphia, quite equal in size and power, to the best brewery dray-horses in London. Of this noble horse Mr. HERBERT says: "Although the Conestoga horses have long been known and distinguished by name as a separate family, nothing is positively authenticated, from the fact that such pedigrees have never been in the least attended to, and, perhaps, no less from the different language spoken by the German farmers, among whom this stock seems first to have obtained, and by whom it has, principally been preserved. The portrait of the Conestoga given in the book is taken from a perfect specimen of the family belonging to the Adams Express Company in this City.

These handsome volumes are a just tribute to the American horse, and they deserve a place, by the beauty of their externals, if not from their subject, on the same shelf with the "American Authors," "American Statesmen," and "American Poets."

Twin Roses, a Narrative, by ANNA CORA RITCHIE. Published by TICKNOR & FIELDS: Boston. Mrs. RITCHIE says a friend asked her why she devoted herself to writing of the stage; to which she replied: "There are abundant workers in other fields; the invisible hand that rules events points out my humbler task in this." Very sensibly said. It is a remarkable fact that so little has been told of the stage by those who have fretted their brief hour and excelled upon it. Mrs. RITCHIE having retired from it, and left the unnatural glare of the orchestral lights for a purer and blander scene, puts the reading world, and the stage itself under obligations to her, by the gentle and graceful fictions she has written, drawing the characters she presents us from that world of real passions and mimic shows. The *Twin Roses* is a rather melancholy story of two sisters, daughters of a dead actress, who were forced to seek the stage for their support. The narrative is in the mildly romantic style which marks all of Mrs. RITCHIE's productions.

The publishers of Mrs. RITCHIE's volume have also issued a new collection of *Stories and Legends*, by GRACE GREENWOOD, designed for children, and well adapted to their pure and simple tastes. They have also published, in blue and gold, another collection of sketches by Mrs. JAMIESON, entitled, *Sketches of Literature and Art*.

Boston certainly excels all other parts of the country in the elegant style of some of its books. We do not know why this should be the case, but the fact is indisputable. One of the handsomest volumes we have recently seen is *Christian Days and Thoughts*, by Rev. EPHRAIM PEABODY, D. D., published by CROSBY, NICHOLS & Co., Boston. There are no ornaments in the volume, but its beauty consists in the elegance of the type, the fineness of the paper, the blackness of the ink, and the perfection of the printing. These are bookish qualities which are much more grateful to the eye than embossed binding, wood cuts, or gilt edges. Dr. PEABODY was pastor of that nondescript church in Boston called the King's Chapel, in which the litany of the Church of England is preserved, but emasculated to conform to the Unitarian belief. The contents of the volume have been selected from Dr. PEABODY'S sermons, in conformity with his directions, and arranged under the various heads of the festival days of the church.

PERIODICALS.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY FOR JANUARY.—This should have been the first number of this periodical, not only because it commences the year, but because it is better than its two predecessors. It takes almost as long a time to get a new magazine under way and in good working order as it does to get the machinery of a sea-going steamer in perfect working condition. The *Atlantic* has now made its third voyage, and it brings us a richer freight than it has ever done before; its literary forces have been organized, and we begin to perceive what they are capable of doing, and how they mean to do it. The articles in *Blackwood* which first brought that magazine into notice were the "Noctes," which were more remarkable for their vehement blackguardism than for their wit or humor, though the "Noctes" were not lacking in these qualities. The articles which have created a sensation in the *Atlantic*, are the papers under the head of "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table; or, Every Man his own Boswell." Baring the blackguardism, they are not altogether unlike the famous articles in *Blackwood*, in plan, but they have infinitely more wit, a more exquisite humor, keener satire, greater refinement, and better motives. These inimitable papers are attributed, and we presume correctly, to OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES: and the public will be glad to learn that there is a prospect of his fresh and sparkling humor being continued through the *Monthly* during the year. The third number of the *Autocrat* is fully equal to the first and second. EMERSON has an essay on "Books," and LONGFELLOW an effervescing poem on Catawba wine, which is as racy as his subject, as though the poet were full of his theme when he wrote. The first article in the Magazine, on "Domestic Architecture," contains many sensible suggestions, but the style is not particularly smooth or elegant. There is an admirable review of AGASSIZ's first volume of *Contributions to the Natural History of the United States*. It is not only an able review of the work itself, but an eloquent testimonial to the character of the author. The stories of the *Atlantic* are not its strongest point, but there is one story in the present number entitled "Who paid for the Prima Donna?" which might serve as a model of Magazine writing. It narrates the particulars of Signor GARCIA'S sale of his beautiful young daughter, to Mons. MALIBRAN, the supposed wealthy French merchant. The other stories are rather fantasies than tales, but the one entitled *The Diamond Lens*, is an exceedingly brilliant production of its class. It combines in a remarkable degree the qualities of POE and HAWTHORNE, or it may, perhaps, be more truly called a cross between the two. There is a remarkable piece of versification called "Tacking Ship off Shore" which contains all the nautical phraseology of such a manœuvre as correctly stated in technical terms as though it was copied from *Hamilton More* or *Bowditch's Navigator*. It could have been written by no one but a sailor, and a sailor, too, who has more of the poetical faculty than FALCONER, the author of the *Shipwreck*. The only political article is a review of the President's Message, which praises the literary execution of that document, but rather "pitches in-"to its political principles, as a matter of course. But we do not look to monthly magazines for political disquisitions, and it must be a very brilliant piece of writing on party politics to attract attention. All the articles in this number of the *Atlantic* are from American pens, and we think it would be to the interest of the publisher to make it an exclusively American periodical.

INTERESTING FROM FRANCE.

M. Emile de Girardin's Articles in the Courrier de Paris—His Probable Election to the Legislature—Government Leniency towards "La Presse"—Government Aid to the Manufacturers—Miscellaneous Intelligence.

From our own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, Dec. 14, 1857.

It is now generally conceded that M. EMILE DE GIRARDIN is the author of the series of political articles in the *Courrier de Paris*, to which I have already directed your attention. The excitement produced by these articles and by the previous suppression of the *Presse*, has not in the least diminished. Every one asks what is M. DE GIRARDIN's design in writing for a new journal a new political creed for his party, and what course will the Government adopt in the premises? A "Constitutional opposition" in a country where Ministers are a nullity, is so paradoxical that no one is deceived as to the real intentions or the real sentiments of the new party. It is the Republican party availing itself of a *ruse* to accomplish what in any other manner would be impossible.

This new chapter in the history of French politics is likely to bring the late chief editor of the *Presse*, M. DE GIRARDIN, before the electors of one of the vacant districts of Paris as a candidate for the Legislature. The Government, in view of this fact, and determined to give itself time to manage these elections in its own interest, will probably put the elections off three months, and in the meantime many changes may take place which will enable it to seize upon a happy moment for success. It is certain that the Government was annoyed at the election of Gen. CAVAIGNAC, that it was still more annoyed at the entrance of a small republican body into the Chamber, and that the election of so dangerous a man as M. DE GIRARDIN to that body would be the most annoying of all. M. DE GIRARDIN is a man of immense talent and of an electric temperament, which is a temperament susceptible of wielding great influence in a country like this. To-day he promises peace; to-morrow he is for war. No party can count on him, although generally he seeks minorities. He aided powerfully in the elevation of LOUIS NAPOLEON to power; he asked for a Government portfolio and was refused, for the reason, no doubt, that NAPOLEON did not want men in his Cabinet whom he could not control at will, and now he would not be sorry to see that power overthrown.

The great loss which M. MILLAUD will sustain in the suppression of the *Presse*, and the evidence which now exists that he did not favor the policy of revolutionary agitation which that journal had inaugurated, has disposed the Government to adopt a measure of leniency towards that journal. In order, however, not to show partiality, a decree, it is said, will appear on New-Year's day, remitting all the penalties now in force against the press, and thus the journal *La Presse*, which was not to reappear before the 4th of February, will be enabled to appear the 1st of January.

I have already told you that the Government was paying to certain manufacturers in Lyons and Paris an indemnity to enable them to maintain all their workmen occupied. This information I had from private sources, but now the *Moniteur* has just published a decree which indirectly confirms this statement. The decree in question opens a credit of one million "in aid of needy workmen." How this million is to be applied is not stated; but a part of it at least, it may be conjectured, will go to the cases mentioned above. On this subject the following incident has been related to me:

A manufacturer of the Faubourg St. Denis, of this city, employs ordinarily four hundred workmen. Since the commencement of the crisis he has been gaining but four per cent. on his merchandise, and being obliged to borrow money, he found that at the bank rate of nine per cent., he would soon be ruined. The two alternatives were imperative, either to discharge his workmen or be ruined. He decided on the former. But the secret police, who are everywhere, heard of his intentions and reported the fact at head-quarters. The next day he was waited upon by an officer of police, *incognito*, who demanded if he was going to discharge his men. The manufacturer replied in the affirmative, and gave his reasons. The officer expostulated, and finally told the manufacturer that he came on the part of the authorities for the purpose, if possible, of dissuading him from his design. The manufacturer, whose line of policy was a clear one, grew furious, and more than ever declared his determination to shut up his establishment. The next day he was visited by the Prefect of Police himself, who first attempted to persuade him, and when he found that this failed, said to the manufacturer: "Very well go on, keep your men at work, and the Government will see that you lose nothing. A committee will wait on you to see what is your position and what are your losses." And thus four hundred dangerous men are kept out of the street by a small indemnity from the public treasury, which cannot be said, in truth, to be a dear method of buying public tranquillity. It is probable that this means has been adopted by the Government in many cases.

The Emperor has at last conferred on EDGAR NEY, youngest son of the great Marshal, the title which his father wore in the Russian campaign—Prince of MOSCOW. The Emperor has had near his person for several years two favorites, Colonel, now General, FLEURY and Colonel, now General, EDGAR NEY. They are both aids-de-camp to his Majesty, but their principal occupation is to accompany him in his promenades and to play billiards or *lansquenet* with him in the evening. I may add here, in parenthesis, that, whether it is politeness on the part of the aids-de-camp or a superior tact on the part of the Emperor, I am told that he not only beats his aids at these games, but all others who are invited to these intimate reunions. The title of Prince of MOSCOW has been long held in suspense, because the older brother was not a man of as much talent as EDGAR, and yet the Emperor hesitated to act in the matter until circumstances should favor the design he had in view. The elder brother will in future bear alone the title of Duke of ELCHIGEN.

The Queen CHRISTINA has left Paris for Rome to spend the Winter, to attend to her immense railroad speculations in company with the Cardinal-Minister ANTONELLI.

The Belgium elections have awakened, at Paris, a good deal of excitement on account of the vindictiveness of the Catholic party at their signal defeat. The official vote stands 69 Liberals, out of 107 Deputies.

MALAKOFF.

The British Position in China—Russians and the Celestials.

Our London Correspondent, writing under date Tuesday, Dec. 15, furnishes an interesting extract of a letter, received by the overland mail the day preceding, written by a gentleman possessed of the best possible means and opportunities for forming a sound opinion on what he speaks of, being himself personally engaged in the expedition in an eminent (civil) capacity. Our correspondent, whose opinions on some points of British foreign policy differ materially from our own, and who takes the Layard and Roebuck line of argument, as regards the affair of the lorcha, and all that has ensued from that transaction, says:

"It will be seen that, contrary to what Lord GRANVILLE asserted in the debute on the address, as to the quarrel being merely between the English nation and Commissioner YEH, and that, in other respects, the intercourse with the Celestials was of a most friendly and profitable character, it is clearly shown in this letter that Lord ELGIN had no expectancy whatever of a favorable reception from the Emperor, and was preparing to batter down Canton so as to produce the desired amelioration in the Imperial mind—a result highly improbable, to say the least, though the author of the letter, speaking the spirit of the atmosphere he breathes, and, therefore, in a most combustible strain, is quite of another way of thinking on that head."

This is the extract:

HONG KONG, Friday, Oct. 30, 1857.

We have given up all idea of proceeding north to communicate with the Court of Pekin, until after we have taken Canton. Indeed, it was only because it was supposed that Lord ELGIN would have an idle Summer on his hands, that this course was proposed. Our trip to Calcutta, however, fully occupied that period, and in a way much more useful and profitable than getting insulted by the Emperor, the only use of which would have been to strengthen our ground of quarrel. However, we have quite enough to complain of, as it is, and with this Indian business on our hands as well, it is no time to stand upon ceremony. Thank goodness! our first batch of marines have arrived, after a passage almost unprecedented, and if the others do as well, we ought to be in Canton in a month. We should have 3,000 bayonets and 2,000 blue-jackets. The difficulty is not so much taking as holding a city which contains so many inducements to men to break through discipline for the sake of plunder, &c., &c. Nearly all the gunboats have arrived; they have all passed Singapore.

Baron GROS, with his aristocratic staff, is also here, and things are beginning to wear a more lively appearance than they did a month ago. Gen. ASHBURNHAM is going to India, which nobody is sorry for, to be succeeded by Gen. STRAUBENZEE, which everybody is glad of. I trust we shall be able to get some of this large army, part of which will not probably arrive in India until everything is over.

There is no change in the state of matters up the river. A rigid blockade is maintained, and they say they are getting hard up in Canton, and that the Rebels are threatening the place. But all these reports must be taken with suspicion.

We have all had a hard time of it, and ought to be rewarded for a period of torpor and disappointment far more trying than any active operations. For five months out of seven since I left England I have been living on board ship, with the thermometer at the time ranging from 80° to 90°. The cold weather is setting in at last. I am a martyr to boils, and have positively learned to be grateful to them for the interest and occupation they are to me. I suppose you are stagnant in London just now.

In connection with this subject we find the following in *Galignani* of the 15th inst.

"The *Czas*, of Cracow, in an article on the quarrel existing between the Western Powers and China, expresses the opinion that Russia will endeavor to derive advantages from it, by putting herself forward as a mediatrix: and that even if she employs hostilities against China, she will do so isolatedly, in order to be able to treat apart and obtain the greatest ad, vantage possible for herself. The *Czas* remarks that by the *the corps d'armée* which she maintatns on the frontiers of China, and the relations she has in Great Mongolia, she is in a better position with regard to China than the Western Powers; and that that position will be better still, if, as is expected, the Emperor of China should retire to Mantchouria, in order not to receive the Western Ambassadors. The *Czas* states that before the conflict between China and England had arisen, Russia had offered the Chinese Emperor a body of troops to assist in quelling the rebellion. It adds that General KORSAKEFF, Commander of the Russian troops on the Chinese frontier, and General MOURAVIEFF, Governor of Eastern Siberia, have been summoned to St. Petersburg to concert on the line of action to be followed; and that a frigate and six screw corvettes have been sent to reinforce the Russian squadron of the Pacific Ocean."

Financial and Commercial Affairs in England.

From Our London Correspondent.

LONDON, Tuesday Night, Dec. 15, 1857.

The Bank of England is recovering a strong position with a rapidity that is almost marvelous, considering the state of weakness to which it had been reduced by the crisis. On the 11th of November the reserve of notes amounted only to £950,000, having stood at £6,014,160 on the 26th of September. On the 12th of November, when the Treasury letter was issued authorizing an extraordinary emission of £2,000,000, the reserve is understood to have been below £500,000. Four weeks afterwards, on the 9th of December, according to the balance-sheet published in the London *Gazette* of last Friday, the reserve of notes and coin showed an increase in a single week of £1,672,682, and the total reserve was £2,401,719, after deducting the two millions issued beyond the prescribed limits. Again, in the week ending Dec. 2 the increase of the Bank's stock of bullion was only £92,795, while in the following week, ending Dec. 9, the increase in the two departments of the Bank was £713,022. This favorable state of things has been making equal progress since the official return. On Thursday evening, Dec. 10, there was an increase during that day of about £130,000 in the bullion, and £250,000 in the reserve of notes and coin. It is estimated that in the last few days upwards of three-quarters of a million of newly-purchased gold has gone into the coffers of the Bank, and that in the course of a week from this time the Bank will possess a larger amount of bullion and coin than it had in hand on the 17th of October, before the pressure became serious. The same rapid improvement occurred after the panic of 1847. The Treasury letter of that year was issued Oct. 23, and by the end of the year the reserve had risen from £1,547,000 to £7,786,180; the rate of interest had fallen from 8 to 5 ℘ cent., and in January the rate had further declined to 4 ℘ cent.

Notwithstanding these extremely favorable indications, the Bank Court will, it is believed, be exceedingly cautious in adopting measures of relief. They are, however, now independent of and do not require the additional issue of two millions, which, so long as any portion of it was afloat, bound them not to reduce their terms of discount below 10 ℘ cent. The payment or the dividends has always the effect of reducing temporarily the reserve of notes, but some time in January is the latest date to which the reduction of the Bank rate can possibly be postponed, and the fact that the quantity of paper discounted out of doors below 10 ℘ cent. is daily increasing in amount points to the probability of a still earlier alleviation of monetary stringency.

The improvement at present is monetary rather than commercial. The produce markets are still in the most gloomy and depressed condition, and exhibit scarcely a sign of animation. The stock of Sugar now in London, if sold at present prices, would entail a loss upon the holders of from a million and a quarter to a million and a half, and on Rice the loss would be at least a quarter of a million. The depreciation in other articles of foreign and colonial produce is also very great. Manufacturing industry is still suspended, and the Spring is the earliest period at which any important revival is expected. The weather continues exceedingly mild, and bread is cheaper than it has been since 1852. Potatoes, however, are twice as dear as they were a year ago. No public demonstration of the existence of any severe distress amongst the operative classes has yet occurred, but the pressure is becoming heavier upon the poor's rate in many manufacturing districts.

The period which may elapse before the trade between England and the United States revives is an important question throughout the manufacturing districts of England. After the crisis of 1836 the exports from this country to the States fell from £12,000,000 in round numbers to little more than £6,000,000. But the more recent crisis of 1847 did not occasion a falling off of much more than one-tenth. The English exports were £10,974,161 in 1847, and £9,564,909 in 1848. But then at that period the importation of breadstuffs from the States was immense, and, as a matter of course, they were enabled to continue excellent customers for our manufactures. Such are some of the facts which are adverted to in business circles with a view of obtaining if possible an insight into the future.

The more recent failures in London have for the most part been of houses intimately connected with the trade of Hamburg and the north and east of Europe. Nothing appears efficacious in all the remedies adopted for conjuring back confidence at Hamburg. About one hundred and fifty houses have suspended payment. Within the last few days bills to an enormous amount, drawn on Hamburg by houses at Rio Janeiro, Bahia and Pernambuco, have been protested. The coffee, the sugar and other produce consigned to mercantile firms at Hamburg had become depreciated to the extent of 30 and 40, and even more, ℘ cent. It is evident that the terrible shock experienced at Hamburg must have a most serious reaction in the cities of South America.

The railway traffic receipts, on lines which pass through the manufacturing districts, are falling off to a serious extent, and the dividends are in consequence likely to be reduced; but railway stock is, nevertheless, well maintained. The English funds exhibit very little fluctuation, and move up or down at a range which is always under one per cent. as the maximum fluctuation, and the daily change does not often exceed ⅛ or ¼ per cent., although a loan for the East India Company, to be guaranteed by the Imperial Government, is daily becoming more probable.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16—7½ A. M.

The indications of monetary improvement are so strong on all sides, and the progress of recovery has hitherto been so uninterrupted, that many persons are inclined to think the Bank will reduce the rate of interest to-morrow; but this is scarcely probable, though it is not unlikely that it will do so at an earlier period than was anticipated only a day or two ago. First-class bills can now be discounted ⅜ per cent. below the Bank rate. The position of the Bank of France continues to be very favorable. At Hamburg the prostration continues.

THE INDIAN MUTINIES.

Thrilling Account of the Relief of Lucknow.

From Le Pays of Paris.

CALCUTTA, Thursday, Oct. 8, 1857.

I give you the following account of the relief of Lucknow, as described by a lady, one of the rescued party: On every side death stared us in the face; no human skill could avert it any longer. We saw the moment approach when we must bid farewell to earth, yet without feeling that unutterable horror which must have been experienced by the unhappy victims at Cawnpore. We were resolved rather to die than to yield, and were fully persuaded that in twenty-four hours all would be over. The engineers had said so, and all knew the worst. We women strove to encourage each other, and to perform the light duties which had been assigned to us, such as conveying orders to the batteries and supplying the men with provisions, especially cups of coffee, which we prepared day and night. I had gone out to try and make myself useful, in company with JESSIE BROWN, the wife of a corporal in my husband's regiment. Poor JESSIE had been in a state of restless excitement all through the siege, and had fallen away visibly within the last few days. A constant fever consumed her, and her mind wandered occasionally, especially that day, when the recollections of home seemed powerfully present to her. At last, overcome with fatigue, she lay down on the ground, wrapped up in her plaid. I sat beside her, promising to awaken her when, as she said, "her father should return from the plowing." She fell at length into a profound slumber, motienless and, apparently, breathless, her head resting in my lap. I myself could no longer resist the inclination to sleep, in spite of the continual roar of the cannon. Suddenly I was aroused by a wild unearthly scream close to my ear; my companion stood upright beside me, her arms raised, and her head bent forward in the attitude of listening. A look of intense delight broke over her countenance, she grasped my hand, drew me towards her, and exclaimed, "Dinna ye hear it? dinna ye hear it? Ay, I'm no dreamin,' it's the slogan o' the Highlanders! We're saved, we're saved!" Then, flinging herself on her knees, she thanked God with passionate fervor. I felt utterly bewildered: my English ears heard only the roar of artillery, and I thought my poor JESSIE was still raving, but she darted to the batteries, and I heard her cry incessantly to the men, "Courage! courage; hark to the slogan—to the MACGREGOR, the grandest of them a'. Here's help at last!" To describe the effect of these words upon the soldiers would be impossible. For a moment they ceased firing, and every soul listened in intense anxiety. Gradually, however, there arose a murmur of bitter disappointment, and the wailing of the women who had flocked to the spot burst out anew as the Colonel shook his head. Our dull lowland ears heard nothing but the rattle of the musketry. A few moments more of this death-like suspense, of this agonizing hope, and JESSIE who had sank on the ground, sprang to her feet, and cried, in a voice so clear and piercing that it was heard along the whole line—"Will ye no believe it noo? The slogan has ceased indeed, but the Campbells are comin'! D'ye hear, d'ye hear!" At that moment we seemed indeed to hear the voice of God in the distance, when the pibroch of the Highlanders brought us tidings of deliverance, for now there was no longer any doubt of the fact. That shrill, penetrating, ceaseless sound, which rose above all other sounds, could come neither from the advance of the enemy, nor from the work of the Sappers. No, it was indeed the blast of the Scottish bagpipes, now shrill and harsh, as threatening vengeance on the foe, then in softer tones seeming to promise succor to their friends in need. Never surely was there such a scene as that which followed. Not a heart in the residency of Lucknow but bowed itself before God. All by one simultaneous impulse, fell upon their knees, and nothing was heard but bursting sobs and the murmured voice of prayer. Then all arose, and there rang out from a thousand lips a great shout of joy which resounded far and wide, and lent new vigor to that blessed pibroch. To our cheer of "God save the Queen," they replied by the well-known strain that moves every Scot to tears, "Should auld acquaintance be forgot," &c. After that nothing else made any impression on me. I scarcely remember what followed. JESSIE was presented to the General on his entrance into the fort, and at the officers' banquet her health was drunk by all present, while the pipers marched round the table playing once more the familiar air of "Auld lang syne."

The Last Letter from Lucknow.

Our readers will remember that since Lucknow was relieved by General HAVELOCK, the Sepoy force, from 50,000 to 70,000 strong, had again surrounded the Residency, and, at later dates, were threatening the gallant HAVELOCK and his little army with destruction. Sir COLIN CAMPBELL, at the head of 10,000 men, was, however, quickly advancing to the rescue.

The following, as the very latest communication received from any of the besieged in Lucknow, possesses peculiar interest. It is written by Lieut. MOORSOM, Deputy-Assistant Quarter master-General to Sir HENRY HAVELOCK's force, and is dated Oct. 27, 1857. It was brought on a small scrap of paper by a cossid from Lucknow to Cawnpore, and thence forwarded to its destination. It reads as follows:

LUCKNOW, Tuesday, Oct. 27, 1857.

MY DEAREST MOTHER: All right physically and mentally, brain, body, and limbs, to date. We relieved Lucknow from its instant peril, and are now ourselves occupying a more extended position in the town, blockaded with the garrison. Write to INGLIS', GUBBINS', and COUPER'S people, if possible, to say that they and theirs are all well. We have grub abundant, ammunition, good quarters, plenty of fighting men, stout hearts, and our God on our side; on the other, our enemy numerous but cowardly, with a scarcity of iron and lead for guns. Had we not many women and children, and sick and wounded, we could walk out of the town at any moment.

As it is, we can hold our own, and steadily make small advances until reinforcements arrive. I tried once before to ease your anxieties by writing, but the messenger was compelled to throw away his dispatches before falling into the hands of the enemy.

This goes through the beleaguering host; so you will, I hope, see the necessity for my writing no more fully. Mother mine! don't deem me "down among the dead men" until you hear it on the best authority; and with very dearest love to all, believe me, your truly affectionate son,

W. R. MOORSOM.

Delhi Since its Capture.

The following is an extract of a letter from from Delhi, written Sept. 28:

No less than twelve carts full of muskets and other arms came in yesterday, a proof that many of our late antagonists are throwing away their arms in the hope of gaining their villages unobserved. There can be no doubt, however, that few will hereafter escape, since their names and villages are all known. A detachment marched yesterday towards the Kootub, and were lucky enough to capture several "Shahzadas." The prize agents are hard at work collecting property of every description, all to be sold for the benefit of the field force. Guards are placed at all the gates to prevent plunder from being taken out of the city, and the most stringent orders have been issued, prohibiting looting. The Punjaub soldiery don't quite like these measures; they are unable to comprehend why a city once stormed should not be given up to the troops; but alas! for them, the orders are strict, and heaps of brass pots and pans, clothes and miscellaneous property are collected at almost every gate, attesting the vigilance of the guards. Several natives, camp followers and others, who have been caught plundering, have been flogged, and everything is done that can be done to put a stop to it. Colonel BURNE has been appointed Military Governor of the city, which is now almost clear of carrion. At first the dead lay in heaps, and the stench was dreadful. I am sorry to say there are still a great number of sick and wounded; the former do not, however, appear to have increased, since the troops have occupied the city.

Selimghur, the fort adjoining the palace, has been selected as the hospital for the whole force. The prize agents are prowling about, realizing pretty well, and the general company doing a little "loot" on its own account. On the evening of the 21st, one of our irregular cavalry officers, going out with a party of his men towards the "Kootub," made prisoner the King some five or six coss from the city, and brought him in, no longer a worshiped monarch in state and grandeur, but a wretchedly, cowardly, idiotic poor devil, old, decrepid and frightened, in a shabby green palanquin, with Her Majesty in another beside him. He thought to enter the palace, where head-quarters are; but the General hunted him off at once, and he was eventually stowed away in a pokey hole off the "Chandny Choke," or Regent-street of Delhi, under a sergeant's guard, where I left him, I confess, itching to shoot the hoary scoundrel. Nex, day three of the princes, the Shahzada gentlemen who, with their fowling pieces, and sitting on handsome chairs, "drew the first blood" from the crowds of our captured countrymen, women and children, on the 11th of May last, and following days, by firing in among them, and then leaving the Sepoys, butchers and other villains to complete the massacre, met their just punishment and the fate decreed for them—the Mussulmen are fond of predestination!—by a just and avenging Providence. These blood-dyed villains, no doubt, encouraged by the temporary escape of the King, expected the same leniency; but they were mistaken; for being taken by the same officer who captured the old murderer they attempted to put rather a light and bewildered face upon matters, as if quite innocent, and asked, "What, SAHIB, what's your order?" The order was to "strip," and it was scarce complied with by the amazed and terrified wretches when they were shot dead, and their bodies being brought into the city in a common hackery, were thrown into the kennel near the Kotewal, for every one to look at and learn a lesson from that liked—a ghastly and very suggestive spectacle, as I can assure you. How long they remained there I neither know nor care; but I suppose till, as in life, so in death, they had become a foul and disgusting nuisance, rotten and abominable. Our soldiers, now that the terrible excitement is over, are fast filling the hospitals, with fever cases for the most part, but we are using Meerut as a sanatarium, and must hold on here till we receive the orders of Government, for which the General has written, as to the fate of the place. We have almost all removed from the camp into the city; the hospital is in the college, or what remains unshattered of it by the shot and shell of both sides, ours till we took it, the enemy's after we got possession—that of the 2d Fusiliers is in the church, and so on; but, in my opinion, the sooner we get out of this accursed place the better for the army, or as much of it as is now here. We know nothing of what is going down country; but hope that HAVELOCK and OUTRAM will be able, or have been able, to "go and do likewise," or something like likewise, for I don't think they will quite come up to us. We lost 1,137 men and 63 officers, killed and wounded, in the assault, and we had already above three thousand sick and wounded in camp the day we stormed Delhi, so you may imagine that we did great work with enfeebled means but with heroic officers and soldiers. I hope soon to receive Calcutta letters from friends by the old route. We have nothing to read except korans and other such religious Mussulman books, and I don't know Arabic or Persian. Besides, we are all in rags, and sadly want some clothes, especially as the cold weather is coming, and the nights and mornings are already refreshing.

Miscellaneous Items.

SIR COLIN CAMPBELL'S PLAN FOR ASSAULTING LUCKNOW.—It is understood that Sir COLIN will, when all is ready, cross the Goomtee, advance on the bank opposite the town, and from that vantage ground shell the enemy out. He will then recross, and perhaps enter the Residency without the loss of a man. Lucknow, once secured and fortified, will become his head-quarters, whence, inch by inch, he may reconquer Oude. The plan is strikingly able, but its success depends partially upon two contingencies. The first is the time for which the garrison can hold out. That appears to be settled by the letter quoted; but an accident, the explosion of a mine, or the loss of any of the powder in store, may upset all calculations. Secondly, can Sir COLIN silence with the guns at his disposal the batteries the rebels will erect on their own side of the river? The Sepoys work their artillery well, and possess quantities inexplicable to men who forget there are four hundred fortresses in Oude, not one of which has been dismantled since the annexation. If we may judge at all from previous experience, the plan of the rebels will be to fire as long as they can, then evacuate the city, permit the relieving force to enter the Residency, and close in upon them again. No man, however, can venture to predict the movements of Asiatics. A panic would dissolve that great army in an hour.

THE CHANCE THAT NENA SAHIB HAS LOST.—A glance at the map, and a slight knowledge of the positions and numbers of the English garrisons, will suffice to show what a grand game NENA SAHIB might have played had he been a man as bold and able as he is cruel and treacherous. Placing himself at the head of these Gwalior mutineers, he might have moved through Bundelcund, swelling his numbers by any quantity of marauding Bundelas, upon the Saugor and Nerbudda territories. These districts could not have been held against him, the small Madras column, abandoning Saugur and Jubbelpore, must have fallen back across the Nerbudda, the Nena with ever-increasing forces might have followed in pursuit, and, proclaiming the restoration of the Peishwa's rule, might have entered the Deccan with 50,000 men at his heels, with no European regiment to oppose him nearer than at Hyderabad. Does this scheme read a wild one? HYDER ALI would not have thought so, nor any man who, having sinned against us so deeply as the Nena has done, possessed even an average amount of deiermination and ingenuity with which to back his hatred of the English name.

HOW GHOORKAS CAN WHIP SEPOYS.—Several engagements are reported during the week ending Nov. 9. The greatest occurred in Juanpore. Colonel WROUGHTON, who was moving towards the eastern frontier of Oude with some 1,500 Ghoorkas and two guns, was met by some 5,000 of the enemy with seven guns. The mutineers deployed with beautiful accuracy, displaying at last a solid line nearly two miles long. They did not, however, charge, but opened a heavy fire upon the Ghoorkas. The little men—they are not above five feet—disapproved the proceeding, and with their usual pluck flung themselves forward on enemies three times their own number. The curved knives made quick work. Ten minutes after their charge the enemy had disappeared, leaving four guns and 700 bodies on the field. These Ghoorkas are the men for whom Sir CHARLES NAPIER had so strong and, as it has proved, so well-grounded an admiration. Both they and the Sikhs despise the Sepoys, and close in with them at once, without an attempt at tactics.

THE PRESTIGE OF THE SEPOYS GONE.—The Calcutta correspondent of the London *Times* says: "We can never use the Sepoys against native levies again. Their *prestige* has disappeared forever, and a Sikh, an Arab, an Affghan, or a Ghoorka, will now charge a Sepoy regiment as readily as an Englishman would do. They have thrashed them at odds of three to one, while fighting with our discipline, on our tactics, and in our uniforms."

TREASURE LOST BY THE MUTINIES.—It would appear probable that the amount of actual treasure lost in the revolt has been greatly overrated. The treasure stolen in the Northwest was not more than a million and a quarter, and the revenue of Bengal Proper, Bombay, Madras, and half the Northwest Provinces is coming in as usual.

NENA SAHIB IN COMMAND OF THE OUDE REBELS.—It is generally understood that NENA SAHIB, self-appointed Peishwa, has assumed the command in chief in Oude, and some profess to see traces of ability and plan in the more recent movements of the rebels. That some idea of concentration prevails among them is obvious from the manner in which the detached bodies have quitted Bengal. It is certain, too, that they fight harder than they did.

PERSONNEL OF NENA SAHIB.—The *Mofussilite* gives us, from a "forthcoming *Government Gazette*," to be issued at Agra, we suppose, the following description of NENA SAHIB: "The NENA is 42 years of age. Hair black, complexion light wheat-colored, large eyes, and flat round face. He is understood now to wear a beard. Height about 5 feet 8 inches. He wears his hair very short, (or at least did so,) leaving only as much as a skull cap could cover. He is full in person and of powerful frame. He has not the Mahratta hooked nose with broad nostrils, but a straight, well-shaped one. He has a servant with a cut ear, who never leaves his side."

BRITISH REINFORCEMENTS ALREADY ARRIVED AT CALCUTTA.—It appears from a tabular summary compiled for the Calcutta *Englishman*, that between March 19—a date at which the seriousness of the mutiny had become apparent—and the 8th of November, as many as 18,669 soldiers of various arms, with 719 officers, were disembarked at Calcutta. Of these, Madras sent 1,635 men, all native troops; Bombay sent 1,370 men, which, with the exception of 83 native artillerymen, were all Queen's troops; Rangoon supplied 1,921; Ceylon, 930; Mauritius, 825; China, 1,144; and the Cape 200 men. To the 19th of September no troops had arrived from England, save men sent out in the way of ordinary relief, in the steamers *Himalaya* and *Mauritius*. On that day, however, the *Cleopatra* arrived out with over 1,000 men, followed at intervals by other vessels to the end of the month. In October the arrivals became more rapid, but the first eight days of November brought 4,500 men—nearly as many as had arrived in the previous seven months, and making the total aid from England 9,689 men and 401 officers.

Remarkable Case of Death.

The Newark *Mercury* says: "A lady, named CATHARINE GRAY, who resided in Adams-street, fell dead in her house at an early hour yesterday morning, while at prayer. Her death is attributed to grief and depression of spirits by the death of her husband, who was lost by the wreck of the *Central America*, on which he was a passenger. Both the death of herself and husband have been occasioned by the delay in the reception of a letter by her husband, who was in California. He sent a letter containing a check for $250, and stated that when she acknowledged its receipt he would forward another. By some means the letter was delayed, and a number of steamers having arrived since he wrote, without bringing him an answer from his wife, he feared that something was wrong, and took passage home in the ill-fated *Central America*, and met a watery grave. Three children, the eldest but two years old, are now left orphans."

The *Mercury* also has the following:

"A letter was received on Monday by Rev. Dr. MURRAY, of Elizabeth, announcing the death of Rev. Mr. FREEMAN and wife, who went out to India in the missionary service some time since. They were taken prisoners by the natives, and after being kept in confinement for some days, were led out to execution, *wading ankle-deep in blood*. About the scaffold where they were beheaded, blood had collected in such quantities as to submerge the severed heads of previous victims, against which they stumbled as they walked. They died, as they had lived, with true Christian bravery. Mr. FREEMAN was a native of South Orange, in this County, and his wife of the neighboring city of Elizabeth."

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says: "Yesterday, Coroner FENNER was summoned to hold an inquest on the body of a woman named MARY BOYCE, who died from want, in one of the cellars of Baker-street, under a house which is dignified by the name of hotel. The testimony heard before the Coroner's Jury disclosed the fact that the cellar, into which a ray of sunshine never enters, and where the rats dispute possession with the occupants, is rented to a female for the sum of ten cents a week, who sub-lets it for lodgings. The deceased was a sub-tenant, wholly destitute of the necessaries of life, and being taken sick, had no one to attend to her but a female of intemperate habits, who was found beastly intoxicated by the Coroner and his Jury. It was self-evident that the unfortunate woman had died from want, and it was shown that for two days she had been without food. A verdict of "Death from want" was rendered."

Suicides.

The Newark *Mercury* of the 30th says: "A man named JOHN H. STAGG, about 65 years of age, who came to this city on Saturday evening, in the Philadelphia train and stopped at the Washington House, near the Market-street Dépôt, died at that place at an early hour yesterday morning, from the effects of laudanum. The deceased was very respectably connected, and the body was taken in charge by friends from New-York."

The Albany *Journal* gives particulars of the suicide of Mr. BARHYDT in Schenectady, noticed by telegraph: It appears that as early as 7 o'clock an attempt was made to open the store, when it was discovered that the key was on the inside and the door locked. After an entrance had been effected, the body of the unfortunate man was found lying on the floor, near the stove, exhibiting three or four wounds upon his breast. Near his body were found the remains of a pistol, the barrel of which had bursted, and in his hand a dagger covered with blood. Upon an examination of the body, it was found stabbed to the heart, with marks of burned powder upon the breast. Deceased was about 40 years of age, and has a wife and family residing in Schenectady. At the time of his death he was engaged in the grocery business with his brother. It is supposed that the act was committed while laboring under a temporary fit of insanity, brought on by business cares and depression of mind.

The tradesmen of New-Bedford have held a meeting, and adjourned to hold a second, to consider the propriety of adopting a system of short credits.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Board of Education.

The last meeting of the present Board of Education was held on Wednesday night at their rooms in Grand-street, ANDREW H. GREEN, Esq., President, in the Chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

A communication was received from the school officers of the Twentieth Ward, asking for a female evening school. Referred to the Committee on Evening Schools.

A communication was received from citizens of the Twenty-first Ward, asking for a primary school in the western portion of the Ward. Referred to the Committee on Public Schools.

A letter was received from David T. Valentine, Clerk to the Common Council, stating that an error had again been discovered in the list of school officers. In the Twentieth Ward Mr. William Menck was returned as one of the Trustees for the full term, while upon looking over the canvass it appeared that Mr. Hubbard G. Stone received *four* votes more than Mr. Menck, and is consequently elected. The error was purely a clerical one. Referred to the Committee on Elections.

A letter was received from the Secretary of the National Education Office, Melbourne, Australia, dated Sept. 29, 1857, transmitting a packet containing two copies of the last report of the Commissioners of National Education for that Colony, and requesting similar documents from the New-York Board.

Mr. N. J. WATERBURY, in connection with this subject, offered the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, The systematic exchange of reports and other documents between the Board of Education and other educational organizations, would result in gathering at the rooms of this Board a library of great utility, such as is constantly required for reference; therefore,

Resolved, That the President of this Board be authorized to invite such exchange, and to take the necessary measures for the preservation and arrangement of the documents, catalogues, &c., obtained thereby; and he is hereby requested to act in this matter until the next organization of the Board.

Adopted.

The following reports were read by the Clerk:

Of the Finance Committee, on bills of McKenzie & Coble for picture frames in Seventh and Eleventh Wards. Adopted.

Of the same Committee, adverse to paying the bill of Lyman H. Adams for ice furnished schools in the Eleventh Ward. Adopted.

Of the same Committee, in favor of paying bill of John Heller for repairing clocks in Tenth Ward. Adopted.

Of same Committee, in favor of paying bill of Hazleton & Brothers for tuning piano-forte. Adopted.

In favor of purchasing a piano-forte for the female department for Ward School No. 47, in Twenty-second Ward. Adopted.

In favor of paying bills for extra work in Ward School No. 20, in the Tenth Ward. Adopted.

Adverse to the application of the School Officers of the Twenty-first Ward, for $30,400 for alterations and repairs of Ward School No. 14, in said Ward. Adopted, after considerable and somewhat acrimonious debate.

The annual report of the Executive Committee on Normal Schools was then presented to the Board. It shows that at the commencement of the present year there were on register in the Saturday Female Normal School, 733; admitted during the year, 184; total, 917. Graduated, resigned from the Schools, &c., 179; on register at the present date, 738.

The expenditure for the Schools during the year has been, for teachers and janitors, $9,150; books and stationery, $1,775; sundries, including the cost of the annual public presentation of diplomas, $879. Total, $11,804.

The report states that the general condition of these schools, attendance, order and discipline, are quite as good as at any previous period, while the industry and efficiency of the Principal and teachers, generally, is unabated and demands the public recognition.

INJUNCTION AGAINST THE BOARD.

The Chair delivered to the Board an injunction granted in the Supreme Court by Judge DAVIES, on the application of HERMANN KORFF, restraining the Board from paying $31,000 for the purchase of lots Nos. 71, 73 and 75, on Oliver-street, for the purpose of erecting a school-house, on the ground that the lots in question were only worth $20,000, and that the sum of $2,200 had been paid "corruptly and fraudulently" to one or more of the Trustees of Common Schools for the Fourth Ward, for procuring the contract to be made by the Board for the purchase of the said premises for the above extravagant sum.

A resolution was adopted ordering the appropriation of $200 for the employment of counsel to look after the interests of the Board, in the above matter.

The annual report of Mr. S. S. RANDALL, the City Superintendent, was presented to the Board, but, on account of its length, the reading was dispensed with.

The average regular attendance upon the several schools under the charge of the Board of Education, during the entire school season of eleven months, has been about 50,000. The whole amount of money expended during the past year, was $1,100,410 82, being a fraction under $8 for each pupil.

On motion of Mr. DAVENPORT, a vote of thanks was tendered by the Board to the Chairman, for the able and courteous manner in which he had discharged the duties of his office during the past year. Mr. GREEN returned thanks in an eloquent speech.

A vote of thanks was also tendered to Mr. NELSON J. WATERBURY, as Chairman of the Finance Committee. Mr. WATERBURY made a feeling reply. Also to Mr. DAVENPORT, for the able manner in which he had discharged his duties as Chairman of the Executive Committee on Normal Schools. A similar resolution was adopted, tendering a vote of thanks to Mr. A. GILBERT, the Clerk of the Board, for the ability and efficiency which he has exhibited in the discharge of his duties during the past year.

The Board then adjourned *sine die.*

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT BUSINESS OF THE YEAR.

Interesting Cases in the Supreme Court.

In the Supreme Court, during the last year, there have been several interesting and important causes tried. Among the first the suit commonly known as *The Price Moore and Livingston Case*, excited some attention, and may serve as a warning to all persons to beware into whose hands they put their property, in order to keep it from their creditors. Mr. MOORE, in 1844, put a certain piece of property of considerable value out of his hands. He had received the property as a gift from his father, and some question had arisen as to his title. He therefore made it over to LIVINGSTON, but when he desired to have it conveyed back again, he found that Mr. LIVINGSTON had passed it to one and another, and the result was that for fifteen years he was vainly trying to obtain it. At last, after promising his attorney $10,000 if he would recover the property, he received a Special Term decision in his favor, but whether the case was taken up to the Court of Appeals and kept in the meshes of the law for another two years, we know not.

Hecker vs. *The New-York Balance Dock Company* was a suit to have the dry docks on the East River removed, as their place was more required as wharfage than for the dry docks. It was claimed by the plaintiff that a ship would not be allowed to remain permanently at one dock to the exclusion of other vessels, and there was no reason why such a monopoly should be granted to the Balance Dock Co. Judge ROOSEVELT sustained this view, and ordered that the dock should be removed. The Company, however, appealed to the Court of Appeals, and the matter is not finally settled.

The suits in regard to the *New Police bill* against the Police Commissioners, &c., have occupied much of the time of the Courts. Indeed it is doubtful if there has ever been a time when so much of the attention of the Courts has been occupied in suits of a public nature as has been the case during the past year. The new charter and Police bill have given rise to a legion of suits, many of which have not yet the prospect of a termination. These suits are too well known, and too lengthy even to give a synopsis of them. The Street Commissioner's controversy alone would occupy much more space than it would be agreeable to read.

The establishment of the new *Quarantine at Seguine's Point* called forth a shower of injunctions. As has been remarked, the year 1857 will be noted as almost the epoch of injunctions. It is now getting to be the usual way of commencing every suit which can be twisted into a show of a cause for a restraining power, and there is danger that the writ will be so abused as to render it necessary to take the authority to grant it from the Courts.

Perhaps the most important case decided during the year, is the *Lemon Slave case*. A Mr. PETER LEMON, of Virginia, brought certain slaves to this City, intending to take them on to Texas. While they were here, they were brought before Judge PAINE, of the Superior Court, and discharged from the custody of their master on the ground that slaves could not be held in this State. The suit was transferred to the Supreme Court, and appealed to the General Term. Mr. LEMON claimed to hold them *in transitu* from one Slave State to another, and contended that, by the comity of States, he was entitled so to do. The General Term, however, decided that the State was not bound to grant privileges to citizens of other States which she withheld from her own citizens. They, therefore, affirmed the decision of Judge PAINE. This decision is important, inasmuch as, if slaves can be held here *in transitu*, the question arises, *how long* they may be so held. The case will go to the Court of Appeals.

Business in the Superior Court.

The Superior Court this last year has suffered the loss of its Chief Justice. The bar has to mourn the departure of one of the ablest jurists in the State. Chief Justice OAKLEY died on the 12th of May last, and since that time, until within a few weeks, there has been no one to fill his place. After his death, the Justices desired the Governor not to appoint any one to his post, they agreeing to perform his duties, that the salary due him might go to his widow. After the election in November, it was ascertained that a Mr. FINN was elected in his place, but that gentleman has not been generally recognized by the Court as a brother Judge. He remained in Court during the month, but has done little or no business. The real point, as to whether he is a legally elected Judge or not, has never been raised; but he was suffered to sit on the Bench, while his orders the Clerk was directed not to enter.

In this Court during the last year, there have been several important and interesting cases heard. First in point of time, was that of *Bonner* vs. *E. W. Hudson* (the commercial editor of the *Herald*,) and others, in which sundry developments as to the origin of the "Missouri Lead Mining Company" were made; various interesting particulars in regard to the valuable assistance of the *Herald*, in puffing the Company, were proven, and each of the defendants had a verdict recovered against them for the sum of $1,217 21. The suit was brought by the Superintendent of the Mine for services for his labors, and the defence was that there was no work for him to do; that he *didn't do it*, and the Company had discharged him. The Jury, however, thought differently.

The celebrated case of *Fowles* vs. *Bowen* was tried for the second time at the May term. This suit was brought by a clerk of the defendant, who had left his employ. Mr. BOWEN had told the new employer of FOWLES that he had great suspicions as to the honesty of the clerk, in consequence of which FOWLES was discharged. It was finally proved that FOWLES had been unjustly accused, and he thereupon brought a suit against Mr. BOWEN *for slander*. On the first trial he recovered a verdict for $6,000. This verdict was set aside for certain irregularities and a new trial was had, when the verdict was given for the plaintiff, the damages being assessed at $4,500.

STATISTICS OF SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FOR THE YEAR 1857.

RICHARD C. BEAMISH, Clerk at Chambers. Motions heard during the year and orders made thereon.

Mitchell, J.	360	Davies, J.	770
Roosevelt, J.	454	Peabody, J.	662
Clark, J.	558	Birdseye, J.	99

FORECLOSURE SUITS—DECREES OF FORECLOSURES.

Mitchell, J.	34	Davies, J.	35
Roosevelt, J.	9	Peabody, J.	39
Clarke, J.	31	Birdseye, J.	40

ATTACHMENTS, INJUNCTIONS AND ARRESTS ISSUED DURING THE YEAR 1857.

MITCHELL, J.		CLARKE, J.	
Attachments	99	Attachments	236
Injunctions	10	Injunctions	42
Arrests	15	Arrests	65
ROOSEVELT, J.		DAVIES, J.	
Attachments	336	Attachments	699
Injunctions	32	Injunctions	96
Arrests	44	Arrests	195
PEABODY, J.		BIRDSEYE, J.	
Attachments	510	Attachments	51
Injunctions	203	Injunctions	5
Arrests	89	Arrests	2

HABEAS CORPUS GRANTED.

Mitchell, J.	11	Davies, J.	13
Roosevelt, J.	14	Peabody, J.	14
Clerke, J.	12	Birdseye, J.	4

CASES SETTLED.

Mitchell, J.	14	Davies, J.	15
Roosevelt, J.	2	Peabody, J.	10
Clerke, J.	10	Birdseye, J.	5

DIVORCES GRANTED BY SPECIAL TERM AT CHAMBERS DURING THE YEAR 1857.

Mitchell, J.	2	Davies, J.	17
Roosevelt, J.	7	Peabody, J.	8
Clerke, J.	13	Birdseye, J.	3

Marine Court.

The number of summonses, warrants, attachments, and aliases issued from the 1st of January, 1857, to the 31st of December, 1857, are 4,550.

Number of judgments rendered, 2,293.

The amount for which judgment has been obtained is $646,293—six hundred and forty-six thousand two hundred and ninety-three dollars.

GENERAL TERM.

Appeals from Special Term, 161. Number of cases argued and decided, 89. Dismissed and discontinued, 43. On the calendar for December Term, 29.

MOSES D. GALE, Clerk.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Dec. 31.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

The Grand Jury came into Court this morning with indictments in the following cases:

The United States vs. *James Ring.*—An indictment for wrongfully taking a letter from the Post-Office, and embezzling a draft for $25 contained in it.

The United States vs. *Walter L. Shultz and Peter Roff.*—An indictment for smuggling cigars.

The United States vs. *John Wetzler.*—An indictment for passing a counterfeit quarter-eagle.

The United States vs. *William H. Hudson.*—An indictment for an assault with a loaded-cane upon one of the crew of the steamship *St. Louis.*

The United States vs. *Thomas Knox.*—An indictment against one of the crew of the ship *Webster* for an endeavor to make a revolt.

The United States vs. *Patrick Denver and five others.* An indictment against some of the crew of the ship *Fanny Fosdick* for a like offence.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Bosworth.

DECISIONS.

Murray vs. *Henbrickson.*—The complaint states plaintiff to be indorsee and owner of a note for $400, made by defendant, and prays judgment for the $400 and interest. In November, 1854, judgment was entered for defendant for costs. Plaintiff, on affidavit that the note was transferred to him by an assignment made by Currie for the benefit of his creditors, moves to set aside the judgment and execution, on the ground that, being trustee of an express trust, he could not be charged personally with the costs of the action, except for mismanagement or bad faith in the action, to be determined by special order of the Court, and that no such order has been made. *Held*, That as the plaintiff sued in his own right, without alluding in the complaint to his representative character, § 316 of the Code does not apply. To be entitled to the immunities provided by that section he must come before the Court in a character which it protects, and seek to recover in that character. Motion denied with $7 costs. (9 Wind., 486.)

The East River Bank vs. *Cutting and Caldwell.*—The defendants are sued as maker and indorser of a note; Cutting, the maker, was served with the summons in July last, and judgment entered against him, on failure to answer. On the 16th of October the operations of the plaintiff were suspended by the appointment of David Banks as a Receiver; Caldwell was served with the summons on the 12th of November. It is now moved that the Receiver be made plaintiff in the action, by substitution, which the defendant opposes. *Held*—That there has been no transfer of interest pending the action. By taking judgment against Cutting, the action was severed, and, as to Cutting, determined by the judgment. There was then no action pending as against Caldwell. It could only be commenced by the service of the summons upon him. Before it was so commenced the cause of action was transferred to the Receiver. The motion cannot be granted under section 121 of the Code. If the action could be brought in the name of the present plaintiff, by serving the summons on Caldwell, when service of it was made on him, a recovery could be had in the name of the present plaintiff. If it could not, then, granting the motion would be substituting, after issue joined, a person, as plaintiff, who had a right to sue, for one who had no right to sue. Motion denied, with $7 costs, to abide event.

Bedell vs. *Sturta.*—The defendant moves to vacate an order of arrest, by virtue of which he is now held in custody. It was granted on the 10th of October, 1857. An amended answer to the complaint was put in on the 12th of December. The original summons is entitled in the Supreme Court. The copy served is not produced, and how that was entitled does not appear. The notice of motion does not point out this irregularity. *Held*—That as the cause of action is one which would authorize an execution against the body, in case of a recovery, the order would not be vacated merely because the cause of action was denied. The opposing affidavits sustain that on which the order was granted. The complaint would not be set aside after an answer put in, merely because the summons was irregular. If the order of arrest is not wholly void, it should not be set aside for such irregularity on a motion made after answer; if wholly void, the defendant does not need the interposition of the Court. Motion denied, with $7 costs to plaintiff, to abide the event.

Cheesbrough vs. *Campbell and Moody.*—The defendants move to vacate a judgment entered against them on the 28th of June, 1856, for $1,527 89, and interest. The excuse for the delay to move sooner is plausible, considering the unexplained delay of the plaintiff to collect the judgment. I think that the defendant should have an opportunity to defend, but only on terms which will not impair the plaintiff's security. The default may be so far opened as to allow the defendants to answer in ten days, and try the issues to be raised thereon, on giving $10 costs of opening this motion, and stipulating that the action be referred to a referee, to be appointed by the Court on two days' notice, if the parties do not agree. The judgment to stand as security, and as further security the Sheriff to be at liberty to collect it, if he can, unless the defendants within twenty days give an undertaking in the sum of $2,000, with two sureties who will justify in $2,500 each, to be approved by the Court, to pay such sum, as shall be determined in this action to be due to the plaintiff. These conditions being complied with, a stay of proceedings to be granted; if not complied with, the motion is denied, with $10 costs.

O'Brien vs. *Peter Morris and others.*—Defendant moves to set aside an inquest. His affidavits show that it was taken by the neglect of his attorney, and that such attorney is insolvent. Under such circumstances, he should be heard on the merits. The inquest may be so far set aside as to allow a trial of the action, on payment, in five days, of costs of the inquest and subsequent proceedings, and $7 costs of opposing this motion, and on stipulating that the issues be referred to a referee, to be appointed by the Court, upon two days' notice, if the parties do not agree; judgment may be perfected and transcripts filed as security for such sum as plaintiff may recover. If these conditions are not complied with, the motion is denied, with $7 costs.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM—DEC. 31.

Before Full Bench.

DECISIONS.

George H. Williams *vs.* James H. Carrington. Henry S. Hewitt *vs.* Charles S. Bryce. Marion McCormie *vs.* Moses Wheelock. The Mayor, &c., *vs.* Wm. C. Rice. Joseph E. Isaac *vs.* Walter Gorham. Mark Isaacs *vs.* The Beth. H. Society. Charles G. Stoppani *vs.* Charles B. Richards. Patrick Fegan *vs.* Jacob Weeks, Jr. Thomas Hope *vs.* Sarah R. McCarty. Ann S. Witzel, et al., *vs.* Peter Schultz. Williams, President of the Bull's Head Bank, *vs.* Jacob D. Mills. Daniel D. Remsen *vs.* Zebina Caswell. Wm. H. Cooke *vs.* Frederick M. Kelly. Richard Williamson *vs.* John T. Mills. The orders and judgments appealed from in the above cases are affirmed.

Wm. G. Brower *vs.* John Kelly. The Mayor, &c., *vs.* Wm. Banta. Judgments in the above cases are reversed.

Frederick Bries vs. *Louis Mitchell.*—Judgment reversed on conditions.

Lewis O. Wilson vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—Judgment reversed, and judgment ordered for plaintiffs on demurrer, with liberty to defendants to answer on payment of costs.

Charles H. O'Hara vs. *Thomas H. Simonson*—Judgment reversed and judgment ordered for defendant, O'Hara, with costs.

Eliphalet Lyon vs. *Martin L. Bryant*—New trial ordered, costs to abide event.

Augustine Mervin vs. *John R. Farrington*—New trial ordered on payment of costs.

The Academy of Music vs. *James H. Hackett*—Re-argument ordered.

John W. Greaton vs. *George C. Smith*—Re-argument ordered.

Henry E. Sloat vs. *The New-York and Erie Railroad*—Re-argument ordered.

The Rushmore Complaint.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Smith.

The People vs. *Shepherd T. Lippincott and Erastus B. Roberts.*—The offence alleged against the defendants was the unauthorized issue of stock by them, as officers of a Coal Company. Some time ago the complainant, a Mr. Rushmore, and his counsel, it will be remembered, were unsuccessful in a motion, before Judge RUSSELL, for the appointment of a Special District-Attorney to conduct the prosecution, on which occasion the Court administered to them a rebuke. The District-Attorney, Mr. Hall, by leave of the Court, now enters a *nolle prosequi* on the indictment, being satisfied that the defendants were not guilty of the alleged offence, and that the prosecution was set on foot for the purpose of pecuniary gain.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS—DEC. 31.

Before Justices Welsh and Connolly.

The Calendar was not unusually large—36 prison cases, two suspended cases, and 14 bail cases—52 altogether.

Charles Stebbins was arraigned on a charge of assault and battery, preferred against him by David Hareley, of No. 2 Catherine-lane, and alleged to have been committed Dec. 28, between 11 and 12 o'clock at night, in a negro dance-house. Both the parties were colored. *Counsel*—Wasn't the quarrel about dancing with a colored lady? *Witness*—No, Sir; it was without provocation; he came up and struck me, and I hadn't said a word to him. *Counsel*—I want to show that he's a sort of *Othello*, may it please your Honor. *Judge Welsh*—Rather an illegitimate drama, I guess; the offence was fully proved. *Counsel*—Don't suppose you can do better with the fellow than to send him to sea. *Judge Welsh*—Send him to see the island. (To Judge CONNOLLY)—What shall we do—fine him? *Counsel*—Oh, yes, give him a small fine. *Judge Connolly*—Yes, so that you'll get your counsel-fee. *Judge Welsh*—We find him guilty, and fine him $10.

John Donnelly had been arrested by Officer Olden, of the Second Precinct Police, and a complaint entered against him by Samuel McGregor, in which he was charged with stealing a trunk worth $4. The witness did not appear when his name was called, and the prisoner was set at liberty.

John Donahue and James McAvoy were jointly charged with stealing four pounds of suet, worth $2 60, from Samuel B. Tothen, of No. 89 Washington Market. Donahue was out on bail and did not appear to answer; McAvoy alone was arraigned. The complainant said the suet was taken from a slaughter-house in Bank-street; a great many pounds of the same article had been taken before; a watch was set and the prisoner was caught in the act, Dec. 29. *Judge Connolly*—Does he work for you? *Witness*—No; he has been hanging around there for some time. He said he was hungry. *Judge Connolly*—Well, it may be so.—The mother of the culprit stood weeping at the bar beside him. *Judge Connolly*—Is this your son, Madam? *Mother*—Yes, sir. *Judge Connolly*—How is it that you let him go about the streets this way, hungry? This complainant says he said he was hungry. *Mother*—Oh, no, sir. He was led on by others, sir. *Judge Welsh*—We find him guilty and suspend sentence. *Judge Connolly*—Go home, and don't steal again. It's better to go hungry than to steal.—The boy, who really had a cadaverous, half-starved look, left the Court room with his mother.

John Corney was proved guilty of stealing two pair of buckskin mits worth $1 50, that belonged to Edward Gleison, Dec. 26. Officer Bryan, of the First Ward Police, effected his arrest. *Judge Welsh*—How long? *Judge Connolly*—Three months will be enough. Three months. *Judge Welsh*—Guilty; Penitentiary for three months.

Charles McCabe, accused of stealing a pair of shoes from Joseph Goodsall, was discharged because the complainant did not appear against him. "Go on," said Judge WELSH, "and never do it again." The prisoner went immediately.

Peter Dye and Mott Tracy stole a basket of mackerel worth $5 from Barnabas Meenan, No. 140 West-street, Dec. 29. Officer John D. Gilmore of the Third Precinct Police arrested him. The Court found him guilty and sentenced him to the Penitentiary for six months, and the officers took him into prison.

Moses Cohen, it was proved, stole two trunks containing clothing, all worth $4, from Eva Hastings, No. 2 Greenwich-street, Dec. 28. Officer Conant, of the First Precinct Police, arrested him. He was found guilty and sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

John Feneney, a boy, was sent to the House of Refuge for stealing a ham (Dec. 28) from Henry Dorscher, No. 592 Grand street.

William Smith was brought to the bar charged with a petit larceny. Oliver B. Clark, of No. 64 Whitehall-street, was the complainant. On the night of the occurrence (Dec. 25) he was at the Eastern Hotel, No. 36 Howard-street. Officer Wark, of the Eighth Precinct Police, testified that, about 2 A. M., the complainant came to him in the street and told him his coat had been stolen. The prisoner passed at the moment. The outside coat which he had on was not the complainant's, but the officer thought he was a thief and arrested him. At the Station-house it was discovered that he had on Clark's coat under his own. *Judge Welsh*—Will give it to him, full strength, I guess. Judge CONNOLLY smiled. *Counsel*—Your Honor ought to wear a sorrowful face instead of a joyful countenance at sending a man to prison. *Judge Connolly*—I am very sorry to see a young man, with such an open countenance, engaged in thieving. *Judge Welsh*—We find him guilty and sentence him to the Penitentiary for six months.

Michael Dalley had committed an assault and battery upon his wife Catherine. *Judge Welsh*—Do you want to have him sent to the Penitentiary? Now answer. You can't take it back you know. *Judge Connolly*—Yes, she does. *Witness*—Yes, Sir.—He was sent up for six months.

Mary McGann was brought to the bar, and Mary Gately took the stand. Both parties resided at No. 535 First-avenue. Officer Kniffen was called in (Dec. 26) to arrest the prisoner, on a charge of assault and battery. She had hit the complainant just over the eye with an axe. *Judge Connolly*—Were you drinking anything that day, either of you? *Witness*—No, Sir. *Judge Connolly*—A glass of beer, or anything of that sort? *Witness*—No, Sir; I never drink except it is with a neighbor, or the likes 'o that. For the defense mitigating circumstances were proved. *Judge Welsh*—We find you guilty, but, under the circumstances of the case, we suspend sentence.

Mary Willoughby was accused by Eliza Schmidt, of No. 20 Howard-street, with stealing (Dec. 8) $12 worth of furniture, a bureau, bedstead, looking-glass, and four yards of carpet. The complainant was loquacious and tenacious of her rights. *Counsel*—I don't want to cast any slur on this lady, but I will state to your Honors that this lady has been an actress, and perhaps she knows pretty well how to act here. *Witness* (indignantly)—No, Sir, I am not acting here; I am not. *Judge Welsh*—I don't see the necessity of the counsel's casting such reflections as that. *Witness*—No, Sir; I am very much offended—very much offended, Sir. *Judge Welsh*—I think you have a right to be.—The complainant alleged that the prisoner went to board with her, taking furnished apartments; and one night, while she (complainant) was away, carried off the furniture. The defendant claimed that she had purchased the furniture from the complainant. The case was adjourned to Tuesday.

James Haningfeld, accused by Patrick Corbett of stealing from him (Dec. 31) a pair of boots, worth $1 75, was discharged in the absence of the complainant.

John Carrigan, charged with an assault and battery upon William Wellington on election day, (Dec. 1,) was brought to the bar. The witnesses in this case were examined on Tuesday, but the Judges could not agree. *Judge Welsh*—Well, what do you say? *Judge Connolly*—I think this man is not guilty. I'd rather reserve my opinion and give it in writing. There seems to be a lot of politicians interested about this matter. *Judge Welsh*—The Court disagrees. *Judge Connolly*—Well, if the Court can't agree, there's nothing further to be done. What do you say? *Judge Welsh*—I'm ready to decide it now, and have always been. We disagree as to whether he's guilty, and not concerning the sentence. *Judge Connolly*—Well, I'd rather it should lay over. It was adjourned to Tuesday.

John McLaughlin was charged with a misdemeanor in printing and posting on the wall of his printing office a placard alleged to be libelous. It read thus: "Candidates beware of William Ashman the striker, Price $300 or less." The case was adjourned to Saturday.

James McManus stole a lot of eggs, value $15, from Alfred Haight, No. 58 Fourth-avenue, Dec. 28. Officer William Wilson, of the Fifteenth Ward, arrested him. He was convicted and sentenced to the Penitentiary for two months.

Richard Bolton was sent to the same institution for six months for stealing from Thomas de Betancourt, Clinton-place Hotel, Dec. 25, a trunk and some books valued at $8.

John Reardon, for stealing $11 worth of gold and silver coin (Dec. 24) from Donald Reardon, No. 317 Third-avenue, was sent up for 2 months.

Edward Armstrong stole a canvas deck cover, value $5, from Oliver Doxey, of the sloop *Splendid*, lying at the foot of Oliver-street, East River, Dec. 29. Officers Peeny and Higgins, of the Fourth Precinct Police, arrested them. He was sentenced to the Penitentiary for three months.

Martha Maloney stole a mink fur victorine, worth $10, from William Allen, No. 391 Canal-street, Dec. 28. Officer Stilwell, of the Fifth Precinct Police, arrested her. She was found guilty and sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

Decisions of the Court of Appeals.

DEC. 29.—*Judgment affirmed with costs.*—White, receiver, *vs.* Haight; Otis, executor, *vs.* Wright and another; Stratton *vs.* Kelsey; Wall *vs.* Kellogg and another, executors, &c.; Polar *vs.* New-York Central Railroad Company; Reynolds *vs.* Reynolds, executor, &c.; Bidwell *vs.* Astor Mutual Insurance Co.; Baldwin *vs.* Brown; Walter *vs.* Bennett; Decker *vs.* Judson; McKyring *vs.* Bull; Wheeler *vs.* Newbold; Groesbeck *vs.* Berdell; Sperry *vs.* Miller; Turner *vs.* Haight; Dailey *vs.* Durant; Mutual Life Insurance Co., New-York, *vs.* Board of Supervisors of New-York, People, ex rel.; Mutual Life Insurance Co. *vs.* Board of Supervisors of New-York; Allen *vs.* Smith; Lampman *vs.* Cochran; Lake Ontario, Auburn and New-York Railroad Co. *vs.* Masson; Mutual Life Insurance Co. *vs.* Jenkins; Keezeler *vs.* Thompson; Williams *vs.* Glenny; Magie *vs.* Baker; Myers *vs.* Baker; Ford *vs.* Harrington; Terry *vs.* Chandler; Rankin *vs.* Elliott; Rankin *vs.* Hopkins; Wescott *vs.* Smith; Commercial Bank of Buffalo *vs.* Warren; Chester *vs.* Kingston Bank; Lawrence *vs.* Boerum; and Jackson *vs.* Babcock.

Judgment affirmed—People *vs.* Haskins.

Judgment affirmed, with costs to respondent out of the estate—Tucker *vs.* Bishop.

Judgment affirmed, with costs to respondent out of the fund in the hands of the Receiver—Tracy *vs.* Talmadge.

Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to abide event—Stephens *vs.* Vroman; Dows *vs.* Perrin; Collumb *vs.* Caldwell; Bagley *vs.* Peddie; Davis *vs.* Gordon; Baker *vs.* Jones; Burr *vs.* Broadway Insurance Company; Kenyon vs. York; Lewis *vs.* Chapman; Munro *vs.* Blain; Hoyt *vs.* Martouse; Smith *vs.* Case; Giddings *vs.* Seward and Wife.

Judgment modified by deducting $146, compound interest, and, as modified, affirmed with costs.—Manners *vs.* Law.

Order of June, 1855, affirmed, and the appeal as to the other orders dismissed with costs.—Slauson *vs.* Corning.

Appeal dismissed without costs.—Noble *vs.* Slocum, and Same *vs.* Same.

Appeal dismissed with costs.—Jones *vs.* Derby.

Judgment of Supreme Court and Surrogate reversed, and the account to be restated, costs to abide event.—Hillman *vs.* Stevens.

Reargument ordered.—People ex rel. Burrows *vs.* Supervisors of Orange County; Phillips *vs.* Prosser; Thomas *vs.* Downer; Baxter *vs.* Ryers; Bennett *vs.* City of Buffalo; Cassady *vs.* Williams; Yale *vs.* Dederer; Gayner *vs.* James.

Reargument ordered with leave to parties to bring on the argument of January Term by mutual consent.—Leavitt, Receiver *vs.* Graham.

Commodore Paulding's Second Letter to the Secretary of the Navy.

FLAG-SHIP WABASH, OFF ASPINWALL, Dec. 18, 1857.

SIR: I have ordered Capt. ENGLE to proceed to Washington, and place in your hands the dispatches I have intrusted to his care. Any information that I may have omitted can be communicated by him.

I have the honor to recommend Capt. ENGLE to your high consideration as an officer who has no superior in the Navy for skill and intelligence in the command of his ship.

The admirable discipline of the crew of the *Wabash* is creditable to him and to the Navy.

The marines and seamen were landed at Point Arenas under circumstances of great difficulty, while the ship, in a heavy sea-way, was rolling her scuppers to the water.

The work of getting out the boats and arming was attended with great labor and almost insuperable difficulty, yet everything was done in so seamanlike and skillful a manner that it was accomplished in the shortest possible time, without loss or accident.

Lieutenant SINCLAIR, to whom Captain ENGLE and myself are much indebted for his untiring zeal and industry, superintended the general duty of the ship, and when the marines and seamen were embarked in the *Fulton*, took command and direction of the howitzer barges, and displayed them in their position in the harbor on the left of WALKER'S camp.

The marines of the squadron, commanded by Lieutenants LEWIS and PAYNE, and three divisions of seamen from the *Wabash*, with small arms, and commanded by Lieutenants FAIRFAX, BEAUMONT, and PAULDING, landed and displayed in order of battle on the right and rear, all exhibiting the skill and tactics of practical troops; amounting in number to about three hundred and fifty.

When these arrangements had been made, and the broadside of the *Saratoga* sprung to bear on the front, there was no chance of successful resistance.

Captain ENGLE proceeded to the camp, and in person presented my letter to General WALKER, demanding the surrender of his arms and his embarkation with his followers, and saw the flag hauled down.

To the excellent discipline and fine bearing of the officers and men I am indebted in the performance of this most unpleasant service for the exemption of all casualty or accident. There was no one injured and no loss of any kind sustained.

No commanding officer was ever supported by a body of officers and men in a manner more highly to command his admiration and respect.

Lieutenant Commanding ALMY, of the *Fulton*, performed his part of the service exceedingly well, as I am assured he will do at all times and under all circumstances.

I am, Sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,
H. PAULDING,
Flag Officer, Commanding Home Squadron.

The Hon. ISAAC TOUCEY,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

TEACHERS IN THE WARD SCHOOLS.—We are informed by the clerk of the Board of Education, that arrangements have been made by which the teachers in the Ward Schools will be paid to-day; the drafts will be ready for the principals entitled to receive the same this morning at 11 o'clock, and it is recommended that they attend at the usual places of payment, at 2 o'clock this afternoon, for the purpose of paying the teachers upon their respective pay-rolls.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for the New-York Times*

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Dec. 31, 1857—6 P. M.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE—Since noon of yesterday 5,860 barrels flour, 190 bags Wheat, 729 bags Oats, and 271 barrels Whisky.

ASHES—Dull and nominal, pending the introduction of the New Year's branding.

COFFEE—The demand is more animated, and we have to report sales of 150 mats Java at 16c.; 1,650 bags Rio at 8½c.@10¾c.; and last evening 500 bags Maracaibo at 10¾c.@11c. ℔ ℔. We are indebted to Messrs. HALLET, DAW & YOUNGS, for the annexed statement of stock of Coffee, in first hands, Jan. 1:

	1857.	1858.
Rio, bags	73,574	99,176
Java, packages	14,845	6,130
Bahia, bags	6,000	13,495
Ceylon, bags	3,850	—
Maracaibo, bags	1,562	8,155
Laguayra, bags	1,240	—
Savanilla, bags	178	341
Jamaica, bags	100	—
Total packages	102,049	127,297

Prices of Coffee in New-York, Dec. 31.

	1856.	1857.
Java, ℔ ℔	13½c.@14½c.	16c. @16½c.
Rio, ℔ ℔	9c. @11½c.	8½c.@10¾c.
Maracaibo	11¼c.@12½c.	10½c.@12½c.

COTTON—Is quiet and prices are unsettled. Small sales have been reported, including Middling at 9½c.@9¾c. for Upland, and 9¾c.@9¾c. for Gulf, ℔ ℔.

Prices of Cotton in New-York, Dec. 31.

	1856.	1857.
Middling Upland	13c.	9½c.@9¾c.
Middling Gulfs	13½c.@13¾c.	9¾c.@9¾c.

DRY GOODS—This branch of trade continues very quiet. The *Independent* remarks that this is the usual period for taking stock and preparing for annual settlements. The domestic commission houses are thus engaged. Prices are without change, but are mostly nominal in the absence of large transactions. The makers of woolen clothing are buying moderately for the Spring trade. Many cotton mills have resumed work, and we are glad to see there will be a good supply of Spring goods in market at the usual period. The importers, and commission houses generally, have decided, in granting future credits, to adhere strictly to eight months from date of invoice. A few parties only have determined to reduce the time to six months. The jobbers, without a single exception as far as we can learn, have fixed the limit at six months, and will require bank notes, payable with the "current rate of exchange on New-York." Though there are no stocks of consequence in the hands of importers, there are considerable in second hands, the goods having been bought low at auction for resale. The importations for the Spring trade will be very light, and there is some expectation that prices of all staple goods will improve.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is in improved demand at former prices. Sales 9,400 bbls.

Common to good Superfine	$4 20@$4 25
Extra State	4 45@ 4 65
Superfine Michigan and Indiana	4 20@ 4 25
Superfine Ohio	4 25@ 4 30
Fancy Ohio	4 40@ 4 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 40@ 6 00
Extra Ohio	4 50@ 6 50
Fancy Genesee	4 35@ 4 45
Extra Genesee	5 00@ 7 25
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 00@ 7 25

Canadian is quiet yet steady. Sales 450 bbls. Superfine to extra, at $4 25@$6 ℔ bbl. Southern appears abundant and depressed. Sales 650 bbls. low mixed to choice extra at $4 50@$7 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is in slack demand at languid prices—$3@$4 for fine to superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet, yet steady, at $3 20 for Jersey, and $3 50 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

Prices of Flour and Meal in New-York, Dec. 31:

	1856.	1857.
Superfine State flour, ℔ bbl.	$6 05@$6 25	$4 20@$4 25
Super. Western flour, ℔ bbl.	6 25@ 6 65	4 20@ 4 60
Extra Genessee flour, ℔ bbl.	7 00@ 8 75	5 00@ 7 25
Extra Western flour, ℔ bbl.	6 60@ 8 75	4 40@ 7 25
Canadian flour, ℔ bbl	6 20@ 7 75	4 25@ 6 00
Southern flour, ℔ bbl	6 90@ 9 00	4 50@ 7 00
Rye flour, ℔ bbl.	3 50@ 5 25	3 00@ 4 00
Jersey corn meal, ℔ bbl	3 25@ 3 37½	3 20@ —
Brandywine corn meal, ℔ bbl.	3 75@ 3 87½	3 50@ —

FRUITS—Sales by auction in Boston, yesterday; Raisins—1,400 boxes layer, $2 27½@$2 32; 200 half do. do., $1 25; 400 quarter do. do., 78c.; 5,000 boxes Muscatel, $1 93@$2 05; 2,000 half boxes do. do., $1 @$1 02; 1,200 quarter boxes do. do., 64c.@66c. Almonds—90 bales Princes soft-shelled, 18½c.@19¾c.; 100 bags Sicily do. do., 7½c.@8½c.; 100 boxes shelled, 19½c.@20c. ℔ ℔. Filberts—60 bags, $6 60@$6 62 ℔ 100 ℔s. Walnuts—30 bales Grenoble, 6¾c. ℔ ℔. Prunes—43 boxes, 9½c. ℔ ℔. Figs—50 cases, 6¾c.@7¼c. ℔ ℔.

GRAIN—Wheat is inactive at about former rates. Sales have been confined to small lots, including fair to good White Southern, at $1 20@$1 25; and do. at $1 08@$1 10 ℔ bushel. New Corn is less abundant, and is in request at improved prices. Sales: 19,500 bushels, at 56c.@62c. for New Yellow and White Jersey and Southern; a small sale of poor old White Southern was made at 61½c. ℔ bushel. Rye, Barley and Oats are quiet and languid.

Prices of Grain in New-York, Dec. 31.

	1856.		1857.	
White Wheat, ℔ bushel	$1 60@	$1 78	$1 10@	$1 40
Red Wheat, ℔ bushel	1 40@	1 60	88@	1 17½
Corn, ℔ bushel	68@	75	56@	62
Rye, ℔ bushel	90@	92	72@	73
Barley, ℔ bushel	1 00@	1 30	64@	85
Western Oats, ℔ bushel	49@	51	43@	45
State Oats, ℔ bushel	46@	48	40@	43
Southern Oats, ℔ bushel	40@	44	29@	33

HAY—Sales 900 bales North River at 60c.@70c., cash, ℔ 100 ℔s.

Prices of Hay in New-York, Dec. 31.

	1856.	1857.
North River, ℔ 100 ℔s.	95c.@$1 12½	50c.@75c.

The following is a summary statement of the Chicago Breadstuff movement, from the opening of navigation to Dec. 28, 1857:

RECEIPTS.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bus.	Corn, bus.	Oats, bus.
Totals	329,130	9,447,194	6,135,213	1,150,396

SHIPMENTS.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn bush.	Oats, bush.
Totals	222,061	9,569,874	6,880,473	383,188

HIDES—The trade are not operating to any extent and sales are comparatively light. Prices remain unchanged. We look for a better demand after the 1st of January. Stock on hand, about 390,000, against 6,000 same time last year. Sales: 2,800 Buenos Ayres at 21c.@20c., six months; 3,000 Rio Grande at 19c., six months; 873 Western Slaughter at 60c.@67c., six months; 900 Mexican at 18c.@16½c., less 6 ℔ cent.

Prices of Hides in New-York, Dec. 31:

	1856.	1857.
Buenos Ayres, ℔ ℔	31c. @32c.	20c.
Rio Grande, ℔ ℔	30½c.@31c.	19c.

HOPS—Continue very quiet at unchanged figures. Crop of 1857, 5c.@9c.; 1856, 2c.@3½c.; 1855, 1½c.@3c., cash, ℔ ℔.

IRON—Quiet and somewhat unsettled.

LEAD—Unchanged.

LEATHER—The demand has been less active, and the receipts have been heavier than the sales. The week's movements have been as follows:

	SOLE.	
	Hemlock.	Oak.
Receipts during the week, sides	41,500	8,900
Sales	38,400	3,100
Stock to-day, sides	315,100	42,500
Stock same time last year, sides	21,500	5,700

PRICES OF SOLE LEATHER IN NEW-YORK, DEC. 31:

	1856.	1857.
Oak slaughter, light and middle weights, ℔ ℔	30c.@59c.	25c.@30c.
Hemlock slaughter	30c.@32c.	19c.@23c.

LUMBER—The Chicago Lumber receipts, from the opening of navigation to Dec. 28, 1857, reached 449,134,774 feet. The amount of Lumber piled up in the Chicago lumber-yards, Dec. 28, 1857, was about 171,000,000 feet.

LIME—Rockland: 85c. for Common, and $1 15 for Lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—The demand is limited, at old prices.

Stock of Molasses in New-York, Jan. 1.

	1857.		1858.	
	Hhds.	Bbls.	Hhds.	Bbls.
Cuba	1,531	—	4,338	4,041
New-Orleans	—	100	—	471
Porto Rico	267	—	275	—
Total	1,798	100	4,613	4,512

Prices of Molasses in New-York, Dec. 31:

	1857.	1857.
Cuba, ℔ gallon	37c.@48c.	18c.@25c.
New-Orleans, ℔ gallon	75c.@80c.	30c.@35c.

NAVAL STORES—Are generally quiet at essentially unchanged figures.

Estimated Stock of Naval Stores in New-York about Dec. 31.

	1856.	1857.
Turpentine, Crude, bbls.	8,000	4,000
Turpentine, Spirits, bbls.	8,500	6,000
Tar, bbls	Unknown.	2,000
Resin, common, bbls.	Unknown.	12,000

OILS—All kinds are in limited request, at somewhat nominal prices.

PROVISIONS—Pork is quiet, yet steady. Sales 450 bbls., in lots, at $15 50 for old, and $15 85@$16 for new Mess; $15 for new prime Mess; $17 37½@$17 50 for Clear, and $13@$13 25 for Prime, ℔ bbl.; stock of Pork in the packing yards of New-York and Brooklyn, 10,558 bbls., Dec. 31, 1857, against 4,359 bbls. Dec. 1, 1857, and 13,046 bbls. Dec. 31, 1856. Cut Meats continue in good supply and demand, at 8c.@8¼c. for Hams, and 6c.@6¼c. for Shoulders, ℔ ℔. Lard is in moderate demand at old rates. The transactions since our last embrace 160 bbls. fair to prime, chiefly at 8¾c.@9½c. ℔ ℔. Beef is quiet and languid. The transactions since our last consist of 140 bbls., in lots, at $10@$12 50 for repacked Western Mess; $13@$14 25 for extra do.; $9@$9 75 for Country Mess, and $5 75@$6 75 for do. prime, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $18@$23 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams, $14@$15 50 ℔ bbl. Stock of Beef in the packing yards, 39,144 tcs. and bbls. Dec. 31, 1857, against 27,095 tcs. and bbls. Dec. 1, 1857, and 19,488 tcs. and bbls. Dec. 31, 1856. Butter is in moderate demand at unaltered rates: 11c.@17c. for Ohio; 14c.@21c. for common to very good State, and 22c.@25c. for prime to choice do., ℔ ℔. Cheese is quiet, yet steady, at 6½c.@8c. for fair to prime, ℔ ℔.

Prices of Provisions in New-York, Dec. 31:

	1856.		1857.	
Mess Pork—℔ bbl.	$19 37½	@$20	$15 50	@$16
Prime Pork—℔ bbl.	$16 75	@$17	$13	@$13 25
Cutmeats—℔ ℔	7¼c.	@10½c.	6c.	@ 8¼c.
C'y Mess Beef—℔ bbl.	$10 50	@$12 25	$9	@ $9 75
Lard—℔ ℔	12½c.	@12¾c.	8¾c.	@ 9½c.
State Butter—℔ ℔	20c.	@29c.	14c.	@25c.
Cheese—℔ ℔	9¾c.	@10½c.	6½c.	@ 8c.

RICE—Sales 100 tcs., at $3@$3 50 ℔ 100 ℔s. Stock in first hands, to-day, 3,500 tcs. Carolina.

Prices of Rice in New-York, Dec. 31.

	1856.	1857.
Carolina, ℔ 100 ℔s.	$3 50@$4 50	$2 75@$3 62½

SUGARS—The demand is fair, at steady prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 200 hhds., in lots, including Cuba, at 6c.@7¼c., and Porto Rico at 7½c.@8c., and 1,650 bxs. Havana, for refining, chiefly at 7c. ℔ ℔.

New-York Sugar Trade Statistics, Dec. 31, 1857.

	Imports during December.	Sales during December.	Stock. Dec. 31, 1857.	Stock Dec. 31, 1856.
Cuba, hhds.	716	8,100	6,959	7,595
Porto Rico, hhds.	456	3,025	1,306	2,992
N. Orleans, hhds.	3,692	1,195	1,442	62
St. Croix, hhds.	—	—	250	—
Melado, hhds	85	2,270	6,079	—
Havana, bxs	6,475	12,725	8,731	19,931
Bags	—	—	1,400	—

Prices of Sugar in New-York, Dec. 31.

	1856.	1857.
Cuba, ℔ ℔	8c. @10c.	5½c.@7¾c.
New-Orleans, ℔ ℔	8½c.@10½c.	6c. @8½c.

Prices of Sugar in New-York, Dec. 31, 1857.

Melado, ℔ ℔., 3c.@4c.; Muscovado, 5½c.@7¾c.; New-Orleans, 6c.@8½c.; Porto Rico, 6½c.@8¾c.; Cucorocha, 5¾c.@6¼c., Nos. 7 to 9 D. S.; Brown Havana, 6½c.@7c., Nos. 10 to 12 D. S.; Yellows, 7¼c.@8¼c., Nos. 13 to 16 D. S.; Florettas, 8½c.@9c., Nos. 17 to 19 D. S.; White, 9¼c.@10c., Nos. 20 to 22 D. S.

TOBACCO—Is quiet, yet quoted firm. The following is a statement of the movements in Spanish Tobacco during December:

	Havana. bales.	Cuba. bales.	Sagua. bales.	Yara. bales.	Cien'gos. bales.
Stock to Dec. 1, 1857	2,677	4,001	79	2,583	605
Received since	1,418	200	....	953	400
Total	4,095	4,201	79	3,536	1,005
Sales to Dec. 31, 1857	1,632	1,120	....	967	400
Stock to Jan. 1, 1858	2,463	3,081	79	2,569	605
Stock, Jan. 1, 1857	2,299	306	....	1,045	....

WHISKY—Sales 400 bbls., at 22c., cash, ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were rather quiet, yet ship-owners claimed firmer rates: For Liverpool, Cotton, ⅛d.@5-32d. ℔ ℔.; Flour, 1s. 9d.@2s. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 5½d.@6½d. ℔ bush.; Resin, 1s. 9d.@2s. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 4s.@4s. 3d. ℔ tc., and Heavy Goods, 20s.@25s. ℔ ton. For other ports, proportionate rates.

Spirit of the Trade Circulars.

M. RADER'S TOBACCO CIRCULAR.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Dec. 31, 1857.

Annual Statement of Movements in Spanish Tobacco.

	Havana.	Cuba.	Sagua.
Stock Jan 1, 1857—bbls.	2,299	306	—
Received since	19,909	12,598	419
Total	22,208	12,904	419
Sales to Dec. 31, 1857	19,745	9,823	340
Stock Jan. 1, 1858	2,463	3,081	79
	Yara.	Cienfuegos.	Total.
Stock Jan. 1, 1857—bbls.	1,045	—	3,650
Received since	6,191	1,295	40,512
Total	7,236	1,295	44,062
Sales to Dec. 31, 1857	4,667	590	35,265
Stock Jan. 1, 1858	2,569	605	8,799

The increased demand noticed in the last issue continued during this month. Some sales were made at very low figures to close up accounts, but prices in general have improved somewhat, and were it not that most of the stocks on hand are of inferior type, very fair prices could be reported.

Havana is now selling at 28c.@33c. for fillers, and 35c.@42c. for wrappers, but of the latter we have but little on hand now which will bring over good filler rates.

The larger part of Cuba sold was disposed of at very low prices, being old and fillery; fresh lots of good quality are firmly held at 20c.@22c. for St. Jago, and 22c.@25c. for Jiguani.

Four hundred bales of Cienfuegos brought under present circumstances their full value.

Nearly 1,000 bales of Yara were disposed of; sound good lots are held higher.

One thousand three hundred bales Cuba arrived from Havana, *in transitu* for the Pacific.

Domestic Leaf is in better demand, and prices for desirable qualities have almost fully recovered.

The events transpiring during the course of this year have exerted a momentous effect on this branch of trade. The year commenced under most favorable auspices, prices of all sorts, although much in advance of previous ruling rates, owing to the shortness of supplies, particularly of domestic wrappers, left room for reasonable profits to importers, jobbers, and manufacturers, but the general tendency to speculation which prevailed during the Spring and Summer, also affected this article, and wrought it up to prices heretofore almost unheard of, and when the crash occurred it brought the traffic to a complete stand still.

Fortunately for our dealers they found themselves, although not prepared for the shock, in such a fortified position that we are happy to state it, the general prostration did not endanger their standing, and in a body they handsomely weathered the storm. As may be expected, prices of merchandise were severely affected by this crisis, and as, moreover, the quality of our Spanish stock proved to be much inferior to what was anticipated, they could only be realized at very considerable loss. The total stagnation in our market during the Fall induced a number of owners to order their goods to European ports; whether they found a better market there than ours is at present, remains to be seen. As to the prospects before us we may look for a safe business to a fair extent, if the value of merchandise is brought to a level with existing circumstances.

In the face of large and good crops in this country, producers cannot make up their minds, after having made very high prices for their last year's crops, to sell their present produce at rates so much below those, and already we hear of purchases made in Kentucky and the Seedleaf districts at prices which we apprehend will not prove remunerative in the end. With crops of 200,000 hhds. in Kentucky, Virginia, Maryland and Ohio, against 150,000 hhds. last year, and a fair stock of old left in most of the places of consumption; of 45,000 cases of Seedleaf Tobacco, against 15,000 cases last year, of which, owing to the crippled state of our manufactures, there is sufficient on hand to supply the demand until the new crop has fermented; and considering the general disarrangement of mercantile affairs all over, and the consequent prevailing distrust in the stability of things, it must be self-evident that low prices only can reanimate business as well as confidence. These remarks also apply to the produce of the Island of Cuba, and it is to be hoped that after having sobered down from the excitement we have labored under for some time, it will be admitted that the prices paid there for relatively poor qualities were extravagant, and that henceforth value will have to keep even step with quality and surrounding circumstances.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **Sermon for the Young.**—Rev. Dr. Dowling will preach a Sermon next SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 3, at his Church, corner of Bedford and Downing sts., by request of the Young Men's Christian Association of that Church. Services to commence at 7 o'clock.

This being the first Sunday evening in the year, this discourse will take the place of his eighth annual sermon to the young.

A. C. CHENEY,
In behalf of the Association.

☞ **Removal and Anniversary.**—The Sabbath School formerly in 6th-st., near the 2d-av., has removed to the Church in 1st-st., between 1st and 2d avs., at which place the Third Anniversary of the Juvenile Missionary Society will be held on SABBATH EVENING, Jan. 3, at 7 o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by ASA D. SMITH, D. D. RICHARD C. MCCORMICK, Esq., and others. Singing by the children, &c.

☞ **Dedication.**—The new M. E. Church, corner of Hanson-place and St. Felix-st., Brooklyn, will be dedicated to the Worship of Almighty God, on Sunday, Jan. 3, 1858. Preaching in the morning at 10½ o'clock by Rev. Bishop JANES; at 2½ P. M., by Rev. Dr. [illegible]; and at 7 P. M., by Rev. J. S. INSKIP. The public are respectfully invited to attend. JOSEPH LAW, Pastor.

☞ **Rev. Ruel Hunks**, Pastor of the Methodist Protestant Church, Attorney-st., will preach SABBATH MORNING next, Jan. 3, at 10½ o'clock; also in the AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, when the funeral discourse of Mr. RICHARD THOMPSON, late a Trustee of the Church, will be preached. The public are invited to attend. Seats free.

☞ **The Anniversary of Sunday School No. 94,** connected with the Presbyterian Church, corner Stanton and Forsyth sts., will be held on SABBATH EVENING, Jan 3, at 7 o'clock. Addresses delivered by Rev. M. S. HUTTON, D. D.; R. G. PARDEE and JONATHAN W. REVEL, Esq. Friends of Sabbath Schools are invited to attend.

☞ **The Sunday School Missionary Association,** connected with the Sixth-st. Presbyterian Church, will celebrate their Third Anniversary, with appropriate exercises, in Church in 1st-st., between 1st and 2d avs., on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 3, at 7 o'clock. Addresses are expected from ASA D. SMITH, D. D., RICHARD C. MCCORMICK, and others.

☞ **Sermon.**—The third of a Course of Sermons will be preached in St. Peter's Church (20th-st.) on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 3, by Rev. FRANCIS L. HAWKS, D. D., LL. D., Rector of Calvary Church, divine service to commence at 7½ o'clock. A collection will be made in aid of the Charity Fund of the P. E. Brotherhood, of N. Y.

☞ **Sermon to Young Men.**—Christ Church, South Brooklyn (Rev. Dr. CANFIELD'S,) will be open for Divine Service every SUNDAY NIGHT until the 11th of April next. The sermon for to-morrow evening is designed especially for young men.

☞ **Mount Zion Free Church** worships at No. 163 Bowery. The Pastor will preach on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Subject—*Popular Christianity contrasted with the Doctrines and Precepts of the New Testament.* Seats free.

☞ **John-street First M. E. Church,** John-street.—Preaching next SABBATH, Jan. 3, at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor, Rev. CHARLES E. HARRIS. At 7 P. M., by Rev. E. FOSTER, of Troy. Sacrament at 3 P. M. The public generally are invited to attend. Seats free.

☞ **Margaret L. Bishop** is to preach at the Sanctuary, No. 108 1st-st., on SUNDAY NEXT, at 7 o'clock in the evening. N. B.—M. L. B. will not preach in the Bowery on Sunday next.

☞ **South Dutch Church,** 5th-av. and 21st-st. SABBATH EVENING Discourses to the young, by Rev. Dr MACAULEY. Subject for Jan. 3—*Purpose in Life.* Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Harlem Baptist Church.**—Rev. Dr. MACLAY will preach SUNDAY MORNING and AFTERNOON, Jan. 3. Communion at close of afternoon service.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

THE PROPERTY CLERK, NO. 413 Broome-st., has just received, supposed to be stolen, a valuable gold watch, locket and ring; a shawl; a table-cover and two hotel keys; overcoat; lot of lead pipe; piece of Kentucky jean; three pair brogans; rubber overcoat, and three saws.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE.—2,000 ACRES CHOICE SELECTIONS of Wisconsin lands will be exchanged for merchandise, clothing, boots and shoes, furniture, carpets, or unincumbered property in New-York or Brooklyn. Address WISCONSIN, Box No. 3,017 Post-Office.

FOR SALE.—A GREAT CHANCE TO MAKE A BARGAIN:—The stock and fixtures of a retail grocery will be sold for cash. Apply at No. 222 Grove-st., Jersey City.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—BY A LADY, ON THE 28TH INST., ON OR near Fulton-av., Brooklyn, between Green-av. and Bridge-st., a pair of GOLD SPECTACLES, much prized by the owner, as the gift of a friend. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving them at the bookstore of Rev. S. H. CLARK, near the corner of Bridge-st. and Fulton-av.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York.
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
Classes now open for the reception of pupils.
Weekly assemblies for ladies and gentlemen at both establishments for practice in the Lanciers quadrille, German cotillion and all other dances.
For circulars, &c., apply at either Academy.

DENTISTRY.

TO DENTISTS, &c.—TO BE SOLD FOR A judgment debt of $926, the patents of Allen's Continuous Gum, with the reversion of the patentee's pawn-ticket of watch, for $15, by D. W. JOBSON, Esq., late dentist to the British Court, of whom the whole process may be obtained, at No. 334 4th-st., New-York, for $1.

DR. PERRY, DENTIST, NO. 31 BOND-ST., (rooms formerly occupied by Dr. Burdell,) will execute every branch of the profession according to the latest improvements in dental science. The public are invited to call.

BROOKLYN, Dec. 31, 1857.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION: GENTLEMEN: Having learned that there are no less than seven aspirants for the vacant office of Director of your Board, and feeling a deep interest in the welfare of our institution, and being desirous of contributing any influence I may possess to the election of a man of energy and integrity, I have, after mature deliberation, concluded to withdraw my name as a candidate for that office, and to commend to the suffrages of my friends Mr. JAMES MCGEE, a gentleman whose well-known ability needs no indorsement. Tendering my sincere thanks to my friends whose partiality placed me in nomination. I am, with respect,

CHAS. H. SMITH.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 1, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price two cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed $5 a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; two copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; eight copies for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies for Twenty Dollars.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."

☞ We desire to repeat our standing notice that, under no circumstances, will anonymous communications receive any attention.

☞ To-day, being New-Year's Day no paper will be issued from the office of the Times this afternoon or to-morrow morning. We shall publish an Evening Edition on Saturday, as usual.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The R. M. steamship *Niagara*, from Liverpool on the 19th ult., with three days' later news from Europe, and now fully due at Halifax, had not been heard from at a late hour last night. A heavy westerly gale was blowing off the coast, and the weather was otherwise unfavorable.

We receive intelligence from Washington that the Administration is disposed to modify its tone somewhat relative to the act of Commodore Paulding in arresting Walker and his men. Instead of returning immediately, Captain Engle is permitted to delay his return until the 20th of January, and the Commodore will probably convey Minister Lamar to Central America and then come home in his own ship. It is understood that the President privately approves of the arrest of Walker, and that the Commodore will not be sacrificed, although he cannot be theoretically sustained.

The New-Orleans Walker indignation meeting came off last night, and was very large and enthusiastic. John Tabor, Esq., editor of *El Nicaraguense*, who arrived there yesterday, on board the *Philadelphia*, from Havana, presided over the meeting, and made a speech detailing the particulars of Walker's arrest, which created the greatest excitement. A series of resolutions denouncing the arrest was passed.

The steamship *Isabel*, which arrived at Charleston, from Havana and Key West on the 28th ult., brought a report from the latter place that a bark passed that point on Christmas day with six hundred men on board, who were proceeding to Gen. Walker's aid.

Details of the important Mexican news telegraphed from New-Orleans have reached us, and our readers will now be able to form a correct idea of the condition of affairs in that often-revolutionized country. On Thursday morning, the 17th of December, the new Constitution was overturned, the Federal Councils were broken up and dispersed, and Comonfort was declared absolute Dictator. The event was sudden and unexpected, and the movements attending it, which seem to have been planned by Comonfort himself, were cool and daring in the extreme. Indeed, so unexpected was the whole affair, and with so much celerity were all the plans carried into execution, that the opposition seem to have been completely paralyzed, and made no effort whatever to stop the course of events. The movement extended to the principal cities, including Vera Cruz and Puebla, and was equally successful everywhere. The new order of things, at last accounts, two days after the revolution, seems to have been everywhere favorably received, and was hailed by the people with demonstrations of satisfaction. Mr. Lettsom, the British Minister at the Capital, on the night of the 16th, as he was proceeding to his residence in Tacubaya, was attacked by a band of robbers, and came very near losing his life by a pistol shot.

Both Boards of the Common Council for 1857 held their final meeting yesterday. There was a large lobby attendance at each, and considerable excitement. The Aldermen were in session from 1 o'clock until 3 P. M., during which time all the business before them was either decided upon or laid over. The matters of greatest importance, and those that elicited most debate, were the following: The proposition to purchase the remainder of Ward's Island, not now owned by the City. There was a strong opposition to the report in favor of the purchase, principally on the ground that the owner had not named a price, but left the value to be decided by referees. However, after a long debate, the report was adopted. The proposition to extend Albany-street came up for concurrence, and, after a long debate, a motion to concur prevailed. The tax levy was taken up, and after a few additions, was passed and sent to the Councilmen for concurrence. The reports on the location of a new City Hall were considered at great length, and finally neither was adopted. So that matter goes over to the next Board. The list of Commissioners of Deeds, sent in by the Board of Councilmen, was laid on the table, on the ground that the Councilmen had not acted in good faith. In conclusion, the usual votes of thanks were passed to the President, Clerks, &c., and then the Board adjourned *sine die*. They then met with the Mayor in convention, and appointed Edward Bouton, a Police Court Clerk in place of James Steers; and James Kagler, to fill a vacancy.

The Board of Councilmen sat from 1 o'clock P. M. until nearly 9, with a recess of about an hour. Some explanations were made by the President as to the proceedings of the previous evening, and the members who had been placed under arrest expressed themselves very strongly as to the illegality of the proceedings. A long debate arose upon the question of concurrence with the Board of Aldermen in reference to the proposed site for the Post-Office. Ultimately the Board refused to concur—so we are to have no Post-Office in the Park for the present. The question of taking down the Crystal Palace was laid over, and so lost. The payment of Mayor Wood's expenses in litigating the Police question was laid over, the attempt being frequently made during the evening to resuscitate and carry the resolution. To the surprise of citizens' the Mayor is thus left to keep his promise and pay his own expenses. The question of removal of steamboat landings was indefinitely postponed, five members objecting to its consideration; so this vexed matter must start anew in the next Board, or the efforts to remove the steamboat landings up town be abandoned. The reorganization of the Finance Department was again called up, and concurrence with the Board of Aldermen was agreed to after a long debate, by 33 votes against 9. The appointment of Commissioners of Deeds was laid over. The Tax Levy, as amended by the Board of Aldermen, was brought up. Its consideration was objected to by five members and postponed—hosts of office-holders thus losing their anticipated increase of salary. Much effort was made to have the Board meet again either on Monday, Saturday or New-Year's Day, to pass the Mayor's expense bill and tax levy. Councilman Brady said his oath of office extended only to midnight on that day, and that if in obedience to the call of the Chair, he were to attend on a future day he of course should expect to be repulsed by the new Board; and in consideration of the fact that the Aldermen had already adjourned *sine die*, the effort was abandoned. The usual complimentary resolutions were passed, and then, amid much confusion, the Board of Councilmen for 1857 terminated its official existence.

There was an immense rush yesterday at the Tax Receiver's Office, of parties anxious to pay their taxes, and avoid the extra ten per cent. which is to be added to bills remaining unpaid after the close of the year 1857. The amount of taxes already paid in is a trifle over $7,000,000.

Dr. Peter Wilson, nephew of the renowned "Red Jacket," and chief of the Cattaraugus tribe of Indians, was set upon Wednesday night by a gang of rowdies, as he was going through Church-street, and robbed of his money. He nabbed one of the rascals, and after giving him a good drubbing, handed him over to a Policeman. The other parties escaped.

Five persons were arrested Wednesday night in Brooklyn, supposed to be the parties who got up the recent counterfit fives on the Onondaga Bank, of Syracuse, N. Y. Among the arrested parties was Honora Sheppard, the well-known female counterfeiter, who has twice been sentenced to State Prison for counterfeiting. One of the men who was arrested made his escape, and it is suspected the Police officers winked at it. The others were yesterday taken before Justice Connolly, but for want of evidence against them they were all discharged except the woman, who remains locked up in the Tombs in default of bail.

The total number of arrests made by the Police during the past month, as reported at the Police Head-quarters, were 4,225. Of this number 2,759 were natives of Ireland; 787 natives of the United States; 368 natives of Germany, and 185 natives of England. The number of lodgers at the different Station-houses of the City the last month was 13,627; an increase of nearly thirty-three and a third per cent. over the number lodged through December, 1856.

During the year past we have had more than "our daily injunction." The six Judges of the Supreme Court of this district have issued 388 injunctions since Jan. 1, 1857; they have granted 68 writs of *habeas corpus*, "settled" 56 cases, and granted 50 divorces.

James Brown, who was charged with the murder of Patrick Dwyer, on July 3, 1857, was arrested yesterday at Pier No. 5 North River. The arrest was made as Brown was coming off the ship *St. Nicholas*, which had just arrived from Havana, where he embarked as a passenger to New-York. Before he had time to set his foot on shore he was captured by the officers of the Fourth Precinct, and conveyed to the Fourth Ward Station-house. He acknowledged that he had committed the deed, and was accordingly held to await examination.

The "Committee of Merchants of New-York," who procured the magnificent service of plate for Hon. Wm. L. Marcy, have given to the widow of the late Secretary an order on Messrs. Tiffany & Co. for the delivery of the same.

The General Markets, yesterday, closed with increased animation for Western Canal Flour and new Corn, and the latter advanced in price. Wheat was dull and nominal. The receipts of Breadstuffs were quite limited, but the available supplies of the leading kinds were quite large for the season. The stock of Flour was variously estimated at from 600,000 to 875,000 barrels, but the average of all estimates was over 700,000 barrels. Provisions were inactive, yet most descriptions ruled firm, and Beef Hams advanced. Coffee was more sought after, at steady rates. Sugars were in fair request, at full prices. Cotton was sparingly dealt in, yet holders evinced rather more confidence. In other branches of trade the movements were not remarkably important. In our regular market report will be found full particulars of sales, stock statements, and a comparison of the prices for the leading articles, Dec. 31, this year and last.

The New City Government.

By the reformed Charter our new City Government commences its existence on the first Monday of January, at noon, and not on the first day of the year as appears to be generally supposed. We get rid of the old Common Council, however, to-day, and we shall enjoy a brief interregnum without any organized Government at all. The Mayor holds over until Monday, when the term of his official existence comes to an end. The new City Government, whatever it may accomplish, will be constituted on a better principle, and be more truly republican in its character than any the City has ever before had. Whatever the personal merits of its members may be, they have a fairer opportunity of giving us a good government, and they more truly represent the people, than any of their predecessors. Under the old Charter the method of choosing one Alderman from each Ward was very little better than the old rotten borough system which prevailed in England before the Reformed Parliament. The down-town Wards, with hardly any population at all, enjoyed equal political privileges with the great Wards up town, which had ten times their population and wealth. But under the new Charter this inequality of representation no longer exists. The old wards have been abolished, and in their place seventeen districts have been created, each of which sends one Alderman to the Common Council, while the Board of Councilmen will be composed of six representatives from each senatorial district. The numerical force of the new City Government will, therefore, be considerably less than the old one; but it will still be plenty large enough for all the purposes of efficient legislation. Under the old Charter the Board of Councilmen was composed of too large a number of members, and we doubt not the beneficial effects of the change will at once be discovered. The greatest benefit which we shall doubtless reap from the new Charter will be occasioned by the power given to the Mayor of nominating the heads of Departments, with the exception of the Law and the Finance Departments. Under the old Charter neither the Mayor nor Common Council had any control over the heads of the most important parts of the City Government, and the consequences were an utter disregard of the wishes of the people and the interests of the City by these officers. They are now directly responsible to the Mayor and Common Council, and can be removed or suspended whenever a neglect of their duty, or incompetence to perform it, renders it desirable. They are responsible to the Mayor, and the Mayor is responsible for them to the people, so that hereafter no complaints will be made to the officials in charge of the various Departments of the City Government, but an appeal will be made directly to the Mayor, who must bear the censure of their ill conduct.

Politically speaking the complexion of the Common Council is decidedly Democratic, but the Mayor, though belonging to that party, was elected by the people irrespective of all political organizations, and will be under no party obligations of any kind. He will be the first Chief Magistrate of the City who has assumed the duties of his office under such favorable circumstances. He enters the City Hall wholly free from any kind of restrictions of a party nature, and may exercise his judgment in the selection of officers without any regard to the politics of the men he may choose. If they are not the right men for the places he puts them in, the fault will be his own, and he can readily rectify his mistakes. It would, perhaps, be expecting too much, to look for any great radical change in the administration of the affairs of the City Government at once; but we may reasonably anticipate a gradual change for the better, and a steady improvement which may not at once be apparent, but which our citizens will soon begin to be sensible of in the outward aspect of affairs, as well as in a decreasing taxation; in an air of greater decorum in the public offices, and a healthier moral tone among our municipal officials. We may certainly look for these changes with good reason, not only from the improved machinery of our Municipal Government which has been introduced by the new Charter, but from the character of our new Mayor. It will not be many days before we shall know what we have a right to expect from the new Common Council.

Passed Dividends.—New-England capitalists must suffer severely this Winter from the suspension of dividends by nearly all the great manufacturing corporations in which so much money has been invested. Many a family will be deprived of their sole incomes by this financial passover of dividends. In Massachusetts but one of the manufacturing companies has declared a dividend for January. Such an event never occurred before, and it is one of the most striking exemplifications we have yet seen of the universality of the pressure. The amount of manufacturing dividends which have been passed is stated at $400,000, to which must be added the usual dividends of the Michigan Central Railroad, the stock of which is largely owned in Massachusetts, amounting to $600,000. The whole amount of dividends distributed in Boston last January was $2,700,104, while this year they amount to but $1,908,732.

The New Complications in the Central American Question.

If the complications of the Central American question multiply for the future as they have multiplied in the past, we may soon expect to have upon our hands a gordian knot which it will be impossible to unravel. It has been stated that the British Minister at Washington has formally protested against the Yrissarri Treaty. Whether this be so or not, we have ample reason to believe that the Treaty in question will be regarded as most objectionable by Lord Palmerston's Government, and will be opposed on the ground that it is prejudicial to British interests.

The treaty lately negotiated and signed by Secretary Cass and Señor Yrissarri, provides, in the first place, for the maintenance of two free ports, one at each end of the Transit line. Secondly, the United States guarantee the protection and neutrality of the transit. Thirdly, the transit is opened to all nations on equal terms; and Fourthly, the United States reserve the right of transporting mails, in their own vessels, when they find it convenient to do so. These, substantially, are the points in the treaty. Taken in conjunction with the fact that the present Administration is openly hostile to the Clayton-Bulwer Convention, this new arrangement has, we understand, thrown fresh impediments in the way of settling the Central American differences that still exist between ourselves and Great Britain.

There is no reason to believe that England, contrary to her professions, entertains the covert design of extending her empire on the American Continent: but she has given unmistakable evidence that she will not abandon the main principle enunciated in the Clayton-Bulwer Convention. The object of that agreement, as understood by British Diplomatists, was to prevent either England or the United States from acquiring any possession which might give to one power or the other the control of an inter-oceanic route. This is the point—and we believe the only point—for which England now contends. She desires to prevent the United States from exercising an exclusive superintendence and protection over a transit route of the greatest commercial importance to the whole civilized world. If there is to be a Protectorate at all, she claims that it should be a joint Protectorate of the three great maritime powers—the United States, France and England—so that the neutrality of the transit might be forever secured. From this position, amid all the twistings and turnings of the Central American imbroglio, British statesmen have never swerved, and they will oppose, by all means in their power, any treaty or arrangement which involves the abrogation of a principle that they are so resolutely determined to maintain.

It is manifest, at a glance, that the Yrissarri treaty ignores this fundamental principle of the Clayton-Bulwer Convention, and virtually annuls its provisions. By the second clause of the former document, protection to the Isthmus route is guaranteed by the United States alone, and the British argument is that, under this excuse, our Government can hold military occupation of one of the most important geographical positions in the world. The London *Post*—a journal well known to reflect Lord Palmerston's views—has recently discussed this very subject. It has not hesitated to declare its opposition to the Yrissarri Treaty, and to announce that the British Government will be satisfied with nothing short of a joint protectorate, and will insist that, as far as the transit is concerned, the three maritime powers be placed upon a footing of perfect equality. The *Post* looks upon the concession of two free ports as a provision "so obviously dictated by general considerations that the United States Government could not, with any decency, have abstained from inserting such a stipulation." It says that England and France have the deepest interest in securing the neutrality of every communication, whether railroad or canal, between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and objects most pointedly to the Yrissari Treaty, "as an exhibition of interference by one Power which, being near at hand, could at any moment treat the guarantee of neutrality as so much waste paper, and make the communication exclusively American."

Such, substantially, are the objections which the British Government, through its representative at Washington, will make, if they are not already made, to the treaty lately negotiated by General Cass. Lord Napier will also urge that the provisions of the Clayton-Bulwer Convention are still in force, and that they preclude either England or the United States from exercising exclusive control over any interoceanic route—a principle utterly ignored in the Yrissari treaty. It has been stated that Lord Napier, having failed to convert the Administration to his views, has dispatched a messenger to Nicaragua to induce the President of the Republic to withhold his ratification. This may or may not be a piece of idle gossip. But there are many significant indications that President Martinez will *not* ratify the Convention which his Minister has negotiated. The document, in the first place, is devoted exclusively to the protection of American interests, and only guarantees to Nicaragua that which to Nicaragua rightfully belongs. An American surveillance will be humiliating to the pride of the Nicaraguan people, and the well known hatred of President Martinez to this country, and his desire to make England and France parties to the protectorate, will all prompt him to reject a treaty which gives nothing to his own country but everything to the other contracting power.

There is one other circumstance to be noticed in connection with this Central American imbroglio. Our Government has not yet been officially informed of the nature of Sir William Gore Ouseley's mission. That gentleman himself has made no communication to Secretary Cass on the subject. The prevailing idea is that he has received a general commission to facilitate in every manner possible, a settlement of the pending difficulties between the United States and Great Britain. We have reason to believe, however, that a prominent feature in Sir William Gore Ouseley's instructions was that, in all new arrangements, the principle of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty should be preserved, and that no one power should be allowed exclusive control over the inter-oceanic routes. There are, moreover, strong indications that a Convention between the United States and Nicaragua, similar in its provisions to the one just concluded, was among the possibilities foreseen by the British Government, for Mr. Buchanan's hostility to the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty and his determination to abrogate it was no secret, but a matter of notoriety.

The Nicaraguan *Gaceta* of the 14th November, announces the acceptance by the Nicaraguan Congress of the Yrissarri treaty. This statement needs of course to be substantiated, nor does it involve the final ratification of the treaty by President Martinez. The intelligence of the capture of Walker, on the 8th of December, may have essentially modified the final determination of the whole question in Nicaragua. And if the Yrissari treaty should be eventually returned to this country with a full Nicaraguan indorsement, Sir Wm. Gore Ouseley will probably move at once in the matter to secure an analogous arrangement with England, and the interference of the French Minister to secure the transit rights of France, will follow as of course. The hasty action of our Government on this subject it will be seen, is likely to result in a new and very serious complication of a question originally simple enough, but elaborately betwisted by diplomatic ingenuity and mercantile chicanery, into a perfect miracle of entanglement.

Installation of Mayor Tiemann.

On Monday at noon the government of the City changes hands, the old officers step out and the new ones step in, with as little external ceremony as any private citizen displays in taking possession of a new house. The chief executive officer of the City took the precaution of saving his predecessor the trouble of swearing him in, as has usually been done, by having that ceremony performed a few days ago by Judge Mitchell of the Supreme Court, so that he enters his high office without any attendant ceremonial of any kind, and becomes at once the Chief Magistrate of this great City. This is marvelously cheap, simple, and sternly Democratic, and contrasts most strikingly with the gorgeous ceremonies attending the installation of the civic potentates of the old world. A few weeks since the London papers were filled with accounts of the splendid show made on the occasion of the installation of the Lord Mayor of London into his dignity, giving glowing descriptions of the gaudy pageant as it wound its way from the official residence of his lordship to Guildhall, the Mayor riding in an emblazoned coach drawn by six cream-colored horses, accompanied by knights clad in steel armor, with their Esquires on horseback carrying banners, with bands of music, yeomen, livery men, beef-eaters, train-bearers, and Gog and Magog—the same display of civic grandeur and magnificence that has gladdened the eyes and hearts of the subjects of King Lud since the time of the great Whittington. But the essential part of a Lord Mayor's show is the great civic feast after the street pageant is ended. This year it appears to have been an occasion of unusual sumptuousness. In the good old days of the "Tea room," our City fathers used to indulge in a good deal of smoking, guzzling and gormandizing at the cost of the people. But their performances in the Tea-room were the abstinence of a hermit compared with the great Cockney festival at Guildhall, in the ancient crypt of which venerable building is the city kitchen. On the occasion of this great feast there were seven thousand plates used, and two hundred and fifty tureens of turtle soup devoured by the guests. And the people of London felt proud and happy in knowing that their civic monarch was dining sumptuously in the midst of grand company and maintaining the dignity of his position.

Mayor Tiemann to-day will simply walk into the City Hall, and after shaking a few thousands of his fellow-citizens by the hand in the Governor's Room, all the ceremony of his installation will be at an end, and he can commence his duties as the Chief Magistrate of the City on Monday next, when his term of office commences, without further ceremony. He has work enough upon his hands, and it will be no very difficult task for him to make himself more acceptable to the people than his predecessor.

A New Discovery—Kansas Already a State.—Several of the ultra fire-eating journals of the South have been for some weeks past hinting the theory that admission into the Union was not at all essential to the existence of a *State*. The Richmond *South*, which perhaps is the most authoritative organ of that party, thus applies the doctrine to the case of Kansas:

> "Mr. Douglas is, however, too late with his bill. There is no such place on the face of the globe as Kansas *Territory*. It was and is not. When Congress passed the act authorizing the people of Kansas to hold a Convention and form a State Constitution, Congress acknowledged Kansas had arrived at maturity, and when the people of Kansas elected their Convention, Kansas instantly bec[illegible] a State, free, sovereign and independent, upon [illegible] of perfect equality with Georgia or Virginia; as perfectly independent as was North Carolina or Rhode Island before they gave in their adhesion to the Union as formed by the Constitution—as perfect and independent a State as Massachusetts was when Britain acknowledged her independence; England could by no act of hers revoke that concession.
>
> "The Congress of the United States can by no act of theirs reduce the State of Kansas to the condition of a Territory any more than they can reduce Georgia or Virginia to that condition. *Kansas is under no obligation, legal, constitutional or national, to apply for admission into the confederacy.* If she should apply, Congress 'may' admit or reject her. If Congress admits her, she comes in an equal. If Congress rejects her, she remains out an equal, as a free, sovereign and independent nation."

The elaborate care with which this theory is presented in the Southern Disunion journals, indicates some specific *purpose*,—some direct and immediate *object*, which the public will be curious to learn. Suppose Congress should *reject* the application to admit Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution;—do the Fire-eaters intend to make that act the occasion for declaring *their* independence, as well as that of Kansas? What will be the practical results and inferences from their fine-spun theory, in the case supposed?

Will not the *South* favor us with some explanations on this point? It has not hitherto been very courteous or obliging in regard to our application for information; but in this instance, perhaps it will not object to tell us what difference it makes to either North or South, whether its abstract theory of State existence is true or false.

The New-Year's Day.

Those who mean to moralize for themselves the closing of one chapter in the book of human life, and the opening of another, will have done so already in the watches of last night; for all others the vicarious moralizings of the Press would have but little charm, and would breed them less profit.

Yet no man who has a word to say to his fellow-men on this day can well forbear to recognize the simple but serious significance of the greetings which, for the next twelve hours, we shall be exchanging one with another. The wish for a "Happy New Year" will be lightly tossed from friend to friend to-day throughout the City, this country, and the civilized world. Nor only friends, but the merest acquaintances, and those whom no tie unites more close and tender than the relations of business, will all be echoing the time-honored salutation. It may seem a bitter mockery now to those who, looking back over twelve months, remember by what lips the words were uttered then that now are dumb in death, or colder yet beneath the seal of estrangement and of hate.

But it is not a mockery, after all, nor will any wise men sneer the kind old custom off in sadness or in scorn. There is a Future before us as well as a Past behind, and possibilities are left to us all for making good to those whom we love the happiness which we vainly asked for those whom we have lost; and at the worst we may well snatch those short twelve hours from the abyss of disappointment, doubt and self-deception which opens under every man whenever he stops to think too deeply of and for himself. Surely, it is something that in this great City, so given up, as all the world agrees to say it is, to selfishness, ambition, enterprise and ruthless individual strife for power, the genial practice of more quiet ages still obtains, and for one day at least the City smiles with friendly welcomes, and owns a social bond.

This special New-Year's Day brings with it too its own unusual opportunities and special tests for those who choose to profit by them. The financial disasters of the Autumn have left their mark pretty broadly on the relations of social life, and many men and women will doubtless learn to-day what friends were of their own true making, and what were made for them by house and land, by table and cellar, and many a New Year's visit, which was a matter of form in 1857, will be a matter of feeling in 1858.

While the children then rejoice, seeing the siren chances of life draw nearer, and the old are silent, knowing how little and how much those chances bring with them, let those upon whom the active weight of the world is laid on this New Year's Day, look up for a moment, each from his work, to bid his fellows hail, and brighten the brief respite of this annual holiday with a cheerful word, a thought of kindness, and a generous wish for friends and foes alike.

The Kansas Snarl.

One woe doth tread upon another's heel Indications multiply that President Buchanan will be under the necessity of hunting up still another Governor for Kansas. We copied a paragraph from a Missouri letter in the St. Louis *Republican* yesterday, complaining bitterly of Gen. Denver's appointment, because it was perfectly well understood there that he approved of all Mr. Stanton's acts, even the calling together of the Legislature, for which he was removed. Gov. Denver's inaugural address is a calm, sensible document, and does not sound in the least like the language of a Lecompton man. He expresses his regret that any portion of the people had resolved not to vote on the 21st, saying, very justly and pithily, that "the American people can never determine a political question by absenting themselves from the polls,"—and adds this suggestive remark:

> "American citizens can never preserve their rights by abandoning the elective franchise, and *punishment too severe cannot be inflicted on the man who, by violence, trickery or fraud, would deprive them of it.* There is no question connected with our Government which ought not, and which cannot be amicably settled by it. It is true that a question may be presented in a manner objectionable to some, but that is not a good reason for refusing to vote; *for, if the majority will it the difficulty can soon be remedied by presenting the question in the manner required.*"

This last intimation looks as if Gen. Denver intended to treat the election of the 4th of January as legal, valid and conclusive.

But the telegraph furthermore informs us that Gen. Denver has given up the Territorial arms to the militia just organized by the Legislature; and our Washington correspondent reports a remark made by him to the effect, that if the President expected him to act differently from Walker and Stanton, he had been "*damnably fooled.*" The expression may not be elegant, but it certainly is expressive; and we are afraid that the President will begin to believe that it is at all events perfectly true. If Gen. Denver is to be removed, why not send Fernando Wood?

We are very sorry to hear of the outbreaks and collisions which are again disturbing the peace of Kansas. They are the legitimate result of the refusal of the Lecompton Convention to keep its pledged faith by submitting the Constitution to the people, and Mr. Buchanan has no right to be surprised by them, after the explicit and emphatic warnings of Gov. Walker, Secretary Stanton and everybody else at all acquainted with the spirit and temper of the people of the Territory. The President's great mistake has been in considering himself and Jefferson Davis better judges of Kansas affairs than the men who had studied them by practical experience on the spot.

There is but just one way out of the entanglement in which the affairs of Kansas have become involved. The first thing necessary is to await the result of the election of the 4th of January,—at which the people will have an opportunity to vote for the Constitution *with* Slavery, for it *without* Slavery, and *against* it in either shape. *The result of that vote must be regarded as decisive.* If the Constitution is sustained, in either form, let the State be at once admitted under it. If not, then let Congress pass the enabling act of Senator Douglas, and begin *de novo* in the organization of a State Government. This is the only mode in which justice can be done and peace restored to the Territory, and we are satisfied that the Administration will speedily find itself compelled to adopt it.

Walker and Koszta.

The opinion has been expressed that General Cass has been led into a disavowal of Commodore Paulding's action with reference to General Walker and his associates by the fear that this violation of the Nicaraguan soil, would clash with the principle asserted by the government in Koszta's case, touching the jurisdiction of a government over its own subjects on foreign territory. The cases are not parallel. Captain Ingraham did not rescue Koszta solely on the ground that his arrest was an insult to Turkish sovereignty, but on the ground that his declaration of his intention to become a citizen of the United States entitled him to the protection of the American flag. If Koszta had not been a semi-naturalized citizen, Ingraham's interference would have been ridiculous and unwarrantable, because Turkey alone would have had right to complain of the action of the Austrians. To make Walker's case a parallel one, a third actor is needed on the scene—Walker should have taken formal preliminary steps to become a citizen of some third State—say of Great Britain—and thus entitle him, *prima facie* at least, to its protection. Then, had Commodore Paulding attempted to arrest him in Nicaragua, and had the *Brunswick* rescued him, we should have had a case *nearly* in point. We say "nearly," because there exists between Austria and Turkey, as between Turkey and all other Christian Powers, treaties which place the subjects of Austria, domiciled or transient on Turkish territory, under the jurisdiction of her own Consuls, and completely exempt proceedings, whether civil or criminal, carried on by these gentlemen, from all interference on the part of the local authorities. Koszta was in reality just as much under Austrian jurisdiction, as far as regarded liability for all offences not political, at Smyrna as at Trieste, had he had no claim to American citizenship; and if he had been actually engaged, as Walker was, in the commission of an act of piracy, the right of the Austrian officer to seize him would have been unquestionable. If American citizens were to make a descent upon Constantinople in violation of the neutrality laws, it would be the duty of the American consul, in default of the necessary aid from the local police, to have them seized by the marines of the nearest United States man-of-war, and sent home, and neither the Turks nor any one else could object to it.

Walker's arrest, consequently, violates no special rule of policy established by any diplomatic incidents in which this country has been the leading actor. Nicaragua is the only power that has any right to complain of it, and, as is well known, she is not likely to do so. We have a right to seize our criminals in Paris, if the French Emperor has no objection. If Walker has claims upon the aid of any third power, let him mention them, and as soon as that power comes forward and asks for reparation, our Government will be found to do for him what Captain Ingraham asked to have done for Koszta—take him to the place from whence he came, and establish him in *statu quo ante bellum*. But as long as neither the Government of Nicaragua, nor that of any other State complains, Walker is as legal a prisoner as if he had been captured in Mobile Bay, and should be dealt with accordingly.

Blood and Thunder.—A Washington correspondent of the Albany *Evening Journal* sends the following precious piece of intelligence concerning the horrid designs of the Pro-Slavery Senators upon Mr. Douglas:

> "A conspiracy is formed to crush him;—nay, more *to drive or drag him into a personal conflict—a duel or a hand-to-hand fight.* The purpose is to attack him *ferociously* on the floor of the Senate—to taunt him with inconsistencies—to badger him with sarcasms about his "honor," (of which he spoke the other day,)—to bully him as slaveholders alone can bully—to cow him *or to kill him*. The object of this is to prevent the insurrection from spreading—to frighten such men as Pugh, Stuart and Allen, into subjection."

It is barely possible some ultra partisan may be silly enough to believe such stories as this, but we doubt it. The fools are not all dead, either North or South—but there are not enough of them left in either section to give respectability to such stories as these.

The Atlantic Telegraph.

The following letter from the Secretary o the Navy to the Directors of the Trans-Atlantic Telegraph Company shows that our Goverment is disposed to continue its aid to that great enterprise:

> Navy Department, Dec. 30, 1857.
>
> Gentlemen: Your communication of the 23d inst. has been received.
>
> I have to inform you, in reply, that, by direction of the President of the United States, the steam-frigate *Niagara* will again be detailed for the purpose of assisting in laying the telegraphic cable next Summer.
>
> The Department will, agreeably to your request, give Chief-Engineer Everett leave of absence, with permission to leave the United States, that the Telegraph Company may avail itself of his services in connection with this work.
>
> I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,
> [Signed] ISAAC TOUCEY.

The British Government has decided to detail the *Agamemnon* on the same service. The attempt to lay the cable will probably be renewed early in the Summer.

An Interesting Document.—The following is a copy of a receipt given by the City Chamberlain to the Comptroller on Wednesday last. It tells its own story, and is worth preservation as a mememto of the year that is now among the things that were. If all the illegal transactions of the City's servants during the past year were to be atoned for in this manner, the City Chamberlain would be busily employed in writing receipts:

> "Received from A. C. Flagg, Comptroller, eleven hundred and seventy-six dollars, and ten cents, being the amount illegally received and now refunded by Charles Turner, for salary as Deputy Street Commissioner, sworn to as due him. Refunded on the requisition of the Corporation Counsel. (Signed) A. V. STOUT, City Chamberlain,
> By H. L. O."

Plain Talk.—The Richmond *South* thus expresses its opinion of the sincerity and honesty of those Northern men who pride themselves upon being the special friends of the South:

> "So Mr. Douglas has showed his cloven foot to the South at last. I never believed he was wholefooted. All that he has ever done has been to cajole the South to choose between evils, to take the best she can get, to sugar over nauseous pills and bribe the Southern members to coax the South to swallow them. I never had confidence in him. *I have no confidence in any man North of Mason and Dixon's. They cannot be our friends and be honest.* The interests of the two sections are antagonistic. The Northern man who goes for our interest necessarily goes against the interest of the North, his country, and I can have no confidence in a traitor, no matter how high is his price."

ALBANY.

Symptoms of the Approaching Session—The Departments—The Governor's Message—Rogers and Cangemi.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, Dec. 31, 1857.

We have premonitory symptoms of the Legislative session. The in-coming State officers lead the van, with the thousand and fifty that would be incoming under their auspices close on their trail. In their wake follow even now a score or two of members elect, and back of them comes another squadron—nay, a battalion—of the importunate.

The lobby, as yet, is not here—at least not in any great numbers—but there is yet time for them. They will be here in due season, numerous as locusts, searching as the east wind.

The State officers have not, as yet, made up their slates. Hon. GIDEON J. TUCKER, Secretary of State, has selected only a Deputy, Mr. SAMUEL W. MORTON, of Oneida County. Mr. TUCKER will undoubtedly make all his selections before he enters upon the discharge of the duties of his office. I presume, with one exception, they will all be new men. That exception will be Mr. WAKEFIELD, at present in the office of the Secretary. It is said that he has won the esteem of the future Secretary by treachery to the past.

In the Comptroller's Office there are to be few changes. The present Deputy, Mr. PHELPS, is retained, as are also Mr. HASBROUCK, the Entry Clerk, and Mr. KEYSER, the Accountant. Mr. CHURCH has acted prudently in retaining these gentlemen. Without their intelligence, experience and integrity, he would find it difficult to insure the proper performance of the duties of his office. Messrs. LEAL, SAWYER and SPENCE are to be retained until Spring—I suppose on trial. Mr. ROYAL CHAMBERLAIN, Editor of the *Jefferson County Union*, is appointed to the Insurance Bureau. The Comptroller manifests a proverbial sagacity in giving prominent recognition to the editorial corps. E. SLOAN, of Albany, and HENRY EVANS, of Buffalo, are appointed Tax clerks.

Mr. TREMAINE, the Attorney-General, it is understood will save himself the annoyance and inconvenience of having to study the A B C's of his office, by retaining the experience of Mr. HAMMOND, the present Deputy.

Mr. RICHMOND, State Engineer and Surveyor, has not yet manifested himself in the flesh here in Albany. He will probably retain Mr. VAN RENSSELAER in charge of the Land-office, and Mr. VAUGHN as draughtsman. Beyond these it is not conjectured that he will insist that the present appointees shall continue in the service of the State.

Mr. VANDERPOEL, Treasurer, appoints CORNELIUS TEN BROECK, of Albany, Deputy Treasurer, and LOUIS D. VOLTS, of Buffalo, Book-keeper. DEAN RICHMOND, Vice-President of the Central Railroad, is one of the bondsmen of the Treasurer. Hon. JOHN L. SCHOOLCRAFT, President of the Commercial Bank, and PETER CAGGER, a director in the same institution, are also on his bond. It may be that this last indicates a change in the depository of State accounts. They are now kept with the Merchants'. But though there may be a change, it does not by any means follow, as some have supposed, that it will go to the Commercial. Mr. CORNING has a bank here, and it may be that Mr. RICHMOND will be required to direct the deposits to the bank of his principal. Mr. CORNING generally has his platter held out, and is not always agreeable if his friends rain manna in any other direction.

The Governor is exercised with his Message. I understand that he has about completed his labors. Whether the product will be a giant or a lilliputian, we can only conjecture. I learn that his Excellency will give much of his attention to the Canal and Finances of the State, and that prominent among his recommendations will be the imposition of tolls on freight carried upon railroads. As an offset to this, he will countenance the removal of the restriction upon the price to be charged for the transportation of passengers. This is a two-edged sword, and if the Governor has succeeded in picking it up, turning it over and laying it down without cutting his fingers, he will be lucky.

Of Banks and Banking, there is a long chapter. The inner circle appear to be in the dark as to the curve upon which the Governor proposes to lead us out of the difficulties wherein we are hedged about. Continually, as his life has been, among the financiers of Wall-street, I have hopes that he knows enough to admonish, if he does not venture to advise.

"Who shall be Auditor?" You get that question thrust at you by at least nine out of every dozen that you meet. I think a large number of the Republicans (especially of Democratic antecedents) are for retaining Mr. BENTON, the present incumbent. The Americans, just now disposed to be amiable, are urging this point with characteristic pertinacity. On the other side, there are hosts who press upon the attention of the Governor the claims of his old political friends. The strength of this pressure appears now to concentrate upon Hon. E. W. LEAVENWORTH. Of his fitness there can be no shadow of doubt, and, if he is not nominated to the Senate, it will be only because the Executive yields to the siren song and fascinating embrace of the American charmer. I think the State would be well served and be well satisfied by and with either Mr. BENTON or Mr. LEAVENWORTH.

The Governor has determined not to interpose the Executive clemency in favor of ROGERS, convicted of the murder of SWANSTON, and sentenced to be hung on the 15th of January. He will be left to suffer the extreme penalty of the law. CANGEMI will also be left to undergo the sentence of death, unless the Court of Appeals shall interfere. The necessity of an example which shall awe and subdue the spirit of lawlessness so rampant in your City, seems to have overridden and set aside every appeal to the sympathy of the Executive. Ought we not to implore that two lives may appease this dreadful necessity? LEO.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

ALBANY, Thursday, Dec. 31.

The Old Canal Board met to-day, but adjourned *sine die*, without transacting any business of public interest.

The employes in the Comptroller's office have presented Comptroller BURROWS with a valuable gold snuff-box, accompanied by a letter of farewell, signed by every clerk in the office.

Amusements.

MR. THALBERG.—It is announced, in one of those extraordinary cards, for which Mr. ULLMANN is celebrated, that Mr. THALBERG will make his last appearance before a New-York audience on Saturday next. With an ingeniousness too seldom found in an impressario, Mr. ULLMAN gracefully acknowledges the obligations he has been under to the renowned pianist, and confesses that without his assistance the operatic season would have come to a disastrous end. All this is pleasant and timely. During his sojourn in this country, Mr. THALBERG has made hosts of friends, and it is acceptable to know that his Manager is among the number. On Saturday, then, there will be a grand entertainment—or rather a series of entertainments—in which Mr. THALBERG will take his adieu. Four distinct performances have been arranged, and all the artists of the Academy of Music, Opera and Concert troupes will assist. No entertainment in the City on that day will compare with that opened by Mr. ULLMAN, and we trust a kindly and appreciative feeling on the part of the public will render the occasion a complete ovation.

Mr. THALBERG's career in this country has been one of unexampled success. In the cities of the Union, large and small, he has been received with enthusiasm. Few great artists can boast of a more cheerful indorsement of merit than he. With the modesty of true genius he was from the first distrustful of his own ability to satisfy an audience, and entered into liberal engagements with distinguished artists to support him. It is scarcely probable that we shall ever have such concerts as those given by Mr. THALBERG and his company last Winter—the programme, so varied, the executant so able. Some idea of the vastness of his arrangements may be formed from the fact that the cash expenses of his concerts in this country have exceeded the enormous sum of $150,000. Of course his receipts were correspondingly large, but when we remember the insuperable egotism and parsimony of most great artists, we must acknowledge that Mr. THALBERG has acted in a way to command the respect of the public at large, and greatly to benefit art. He has killed mediocrity in the concert-room, and relieved us from the ambitious efforts of third-rate pianists supported by fifth-rate vocalists. Mr. THALBERG's connection with the Academy of Music enterprise was a choice dictated solely by art motives. He knew that the *prestige* of his name would benefit the actual manager, Mr. ULLMAN, in Europe, whence the artists were to be obtained. Without any pecuniary interest in the business prosperity of the concern, he advanced large sums of money to complete engagements, and now, knowing that Mr. ULLMAN has lost largely, and that he has still to struggle with difficulties that would dismay most managers, he is unwilling to take the proceeds of the Testimonial—which will undoubtedly be large. The only testimonial he cares for, is the appreciation of an intelligent audience; the only compliment, a crowded house. These things merit publicity, for they are unusual, and display a remarkable vein of disinterestedness. Mr. THALBERG has more than justified the announcement in his first card, that he came to this country not for profit, but for art. Let us hope that he has contrived to unite the two in a manner agreeable to himself.

The THALBERG testimonial on Saturday will consist of four distinct entertainments, viz.: At 1 o'clock an opera *matinée*, at which the whole of "Lucia di Lammermoor" will be given. At to 7½ a grand Philharmonic Concert, at which the whole of BEETHOVEN'S Fifth Symphony will be played by an orchestra of seventy performers. At 8¾ a grand miscellaneous performance, in which BEETHOVEN'S Consecration Overture will be played, all the distinguished vocalists of the Academy will appear, including Messrs. THALBERG and VIEUXTEMPS. Mr. THALBERG has composed expressly for this occasion a fantasia on the popular ballad of "Lilly Dale," and will for the first time in this country, play the magnificent accompaniment to SCHUBERT'S "Erl King," which will be sung by HERR FORMES. In the last section of the programme, we have "Mozart's Requium," the last sad work which came from the gifted pen of that genial composer. A single ticket admits to all these performances. The "Requiem" alone should fill the house, for it is a work seldom performed, and one of unusual interest, historically and artistically.

[Advertisement.]

☞ As the Holidays are fast approaching the good old-fashioned time for bestowing gifts upon those we love and esteem, nothing can be more acceptable than a clear and correct delineation of the features of HUSBAND, WIFE, CHILD OR LOVER, upon a silver plate—the good, substantial Daguerreotype, that time or dampness will not destroy. To those wishing such a picture, we say go to ANSON'S, No. 589 Broadway, where you can make a selection from the largest variety of cases in this City, including every size and style, from the plain Morocco case for fifty cents to the richly-carved pearl enameled cases, gold lockets and gilt frames of all sizes, and all offered at greatly reduced prices. ANSON'S, No. 589 Broadway,

Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

AMUSEMENTS.—Of all the amusements announced for to-day there are none more attractive or amusing than those to be given at PURDY'S National Theatre. The powerful drama of "Capt. Kyd; or, the Witch of Hurlgate," and the new and brilliantly magnificent pantomime of "Boreas; or, the Spirit of Air," with singing, dancing and astonishing feats, are to be given in the afternoon, commencing at 2 o'clock. Dr. J. S. JONES' great drama of "Moll Pitcher, the Fortune Teller of Lynn," and the sterling drama of the "Idiot Witness," with the grand pantomime of "Boreas," are to be given in the evening. Go to the National say we! Ladies, take your children there in the afternoon to see gorgeous pantomime.

[Advertisement.]

KEEP YOUR NEW-YEAR'S AT BARNUM'S.—That is the place for a New-Year's holiday. That is the spot to visit with your family. Bring along the wife, bring along the little ones, and rejoice in the happiness you bestow on them by the treat. Superb performances every hour almost. Comedies, songs, dances, the grand spectacle of "Valentine and Orson," the splendid Aquaria, the seven rooms filled with curiosities, &c. BARNUM'S Museum is the only place where you can enjoy all this for two shillings.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Thousands are doctored to death. Stomach and bowel complaints depress the system. Then comes the physician with drastic purgatives, and completes the patient's prostration. Beware of such treatment, if you are wise, and resort to these pills, which uphold the physical strength while they expel the disorder.

[Advertisement.]

HEAVY FALL IN HUNGARIAN WINES.—To raise money the importers are selling these pure and delicious wines, temporarily by retail, for cash, 20 per cent. below wholesale prices—say from $3 per case, or 25 cents per bottle, upwards, for fine table Claret and Hock. Price lists sent free by post by the importers, FREUND & GROSSINGER, No. 106 Water-street.

[Advertisement.]

TO THE PUBLIC.—FREDRICK'S Photographs, Hallotypes, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes are always acceptable gifts for the holidays, and should be secured at once, at this magnificent temple of art, Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 351 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CLOTHING.
JAMES WILDE, JR., & CO., No. 27 Park-place,
and
No. 24 Murray-st.,
will continue to sell for a few weeks longer
their large and well-made
WHOLESALE STOCK OF CLOTHING
AT RETAIL FOR CASH,
at much less than wholesale prices.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
The subscriber is selling all descriptions of
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
DIAMOND RINGS,
And all kinds of Jewelry at retail at reduced prices, being much less than usual prices.
GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry,
Wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall st., 2d floor.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.

Clergymen of every denomination can now procure one of SINGER'S Sewing Machines for their own use, or for a charitable Society connected with their respective Churches, upon unprecedentedly favorable terms. For full particulars write for a circular to

I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS
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BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes, and Patent Powder Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboard or Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Dépôt, No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

GIFTS AND PRESENTS AT REDUCED PRICES—Cheaper than ever offered before—Are selling at ROGERS' Bazaar of Toys, Dolls and Fancy Goods, No. 499 Broadway, as Mr. ROGERS is determined his friends shall not want for presents on account of the scarcity of money.

☞ **On Sunday Evening**, the 3d, there will be a Lecture and Discussion at Union Hall, No. 195 Bowery, on—*The Effects of Christianity upon Society.* Opening address in defence of *Christianity as the Purest and Best System of Morals and Philanthropy*, to commence at 7½ o'clock. Seats free and discussion free. At 3 P. M. there will be a people's meeting, to consider the question of—*The Organization of Labor.*

MARRIED.

MANN—ROOME.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 30, at St. Peter's Church, by Rev. Alfred B. Beach, D. D., DAVID MANN, of Troy, N. Y., to MARY E. ROOME, of this City.

YEOMANS—COLE.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 24, by Rev. J. W. Beach, ABRAM J. YEOMANS to Miss MARTHA A. COLE, both of this City.

CHRISTOPHER—LANE.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 29, by Rev. J. A. Roche, Mr. WM. H. CHRISTOPHER to Miss HANNAH J. LANE, all of this City.

BARTRAM—VAN DYKE.—At Port Chester, on Thursday, Dec. 31, by Rev. H. C. Benedict, NELSON B. BARTRAM to Miss ANNIE C. VAN DYKE, all of Port Chester.

POWERS—LATSON.—At Rhinebeck, on Thursday, Dec. 31, by Rev. W. T. Fagan, Mr. STEPHEN H. POWERS, of New-York City, and Miss REGINA, daughter of Peter Latson, Esq., of the former place.

ST. JOHN—RUNYAN.—At Ridgebury, Conn., on Wednesday, Dec. 30, by Rev. W. C. Bailey, Hon. THOS. P. ST. JOHN, formerly of this City, to Miss MARY L. RUNYAN, of the former place.

DUSENBERRE—WARNER.—In Lima, on Tuesday, Dec. 29, by Rev. Dr. Barnard, GEO. B. DUSENBERRE, L.L. B., of Geneva, to Miss ELIZABETH CLARK, only daughter of Henry Warner, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

PALMER.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Dec. 31, after a long and painful illness, JOHN D. PALMER, in the 50th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Strangers Refuge Lodge, No. 4, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 201 Mott st., without further invitation.

LE ROY.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 31, BENJAMIN LE ROY.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral, Sunday afternoon, Jan. 3, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 200 West 27th-st.

WILLARD.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 30, ARABELLA, consort of the late Dr. Moses Willard, in the 90th year of her age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family, and those of her sons, Timothy and Henry Willard, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 59 Carmine st., on Sunday, Jan. 3, at 2 o'clock P. M.

DODGE.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 31, HENRY S. DODGE, in the 28th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, without further invitation, at the residence of his uncle, Solomon S. Jackson, No. 170 Duffield-st., one door from Willoughby, on Saturday, Jan. 2, at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Jerusalem, L. I., for interment, on the following morning, via Long Island Railroad, 9¼ A. M. train from Bedford.

DUNCAN.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday morning, Dec. 31, JOHN F., son of Fleming Duncan.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the M. E. Church, corner of South 5th and 5th sts., Brooklyn, E. D. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

THORNE.—In Brooklyn, L. I., on Thursday morning, Dec. 31, Mrs. CATHARINE G., wife of Richard J. Thorne, in the 46th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, Jan. 2, at 2 o'clock, from the First Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Mr. Hogarth's,) Henry-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

PIERSON.—At Westfield, N. J., on Wednesday, Dec. 30, MOSES PIERSON, in the 82d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, on Saturday, A. M., Jan. 2, at 10 o'clock, without further notice. Carriages will be in waiting at the Cranesville Station of the Central Railroad to meet the train which leaves from pier No. 2 North River, at 7½ o'clock.

NNIE BLAKESLY.

Life Song.

Hearts are breaking with their sorrow—
Yet they live and struggle on—
Waiting for the coming morrow,
Hoping grief will then be gone!
Tears are falling, lips are praying,
Souls are seeking for the light,
Which from Heaven's realms oft straying,
Banishes a mental night.

MINNIE BLAKESLY:
THE BANKER'S DAUGHTER.

BY LIEUT. LISTON.

CHAPTER I.

THE APPLE GIRL—THE DYING BANKER.

In a Lawyer's office not far from the old State-House in Boston, (with his heels resting on the mantel piece in the most approved style of laziness,) sat Ellery Baxter, a handsome lawyer, (so the ladies say,) talented (as he thought) and, as the world said, rich. Moral in his habits (for one so early left an orphan with a fortune) and well educated, he presented to far-sighted mamas the very beau-ideal of a son-in-law. And he might have resigned the lone star of freedom to become the hen-pecked spouse of an upper-ten Queen, but for circumstances over which he had no control. As he sat there puffing a fragrant Havana, and watching the smoke as it played around his head in fantastic eddies, he turned over in his mind the various suits which he had on hand, and a look of perplexity settled upon his thoughtful features as some point more knotty than the rest presented itself to his mind.

His cogitations were suddenly interrupted by the opening of the door, and the entrance of a pale wild looking, shabbily-dressed little girl, bearing upon her arm a basket filled with apples, who fixed her meek eyes upon him wishfully, and asked in a voice tremulous with timidity:

"Please Sir, will you buy an apple?"

Ellery Baxter was far from being a heartless man, but like all who are inured to city sights and sounds, he was a thoughtless one, and without stopping to note whether there was anything different in the child's appearance from the brazen impudence and hardened character of the little unfortunates who usually follow the calling in which she was engaged, he made up his mind to amuse himself a little at her expense.

"Yes," he answered carelessly, "I'll take the whole of them."

A ray of joy instantly lighted up the wan features of the girl, as she flew toward him, and exclaimed:

"Oh, thank you, Sir—thank you."

"But," added Baxter, in a tone which at once satisfied the girl of his insincerity, "you will have to trust me for them. I can't afford to pay cash for apples at such times as these. Will you sell them on time?"

The little creature could not answer him. The transition from hope to despair was instantaneous, and very, very crushing. She turned her back toward him, her little, fragile form shook convulsively, and a choking, heart-breaking sob, burst from her, as she exclaimed:

"Oh, father! my poor, poor father! what will become of us!"

She turned to leave the office as she spoke, but Ellery, who was not prepared for any such exhibition of feeling, in a kind tone of voice called her back. He felt uncomfortable. Her moan of agony had unaccountably made his brilliant achievement seem mean, and compassion usurped the place of indolent exultation, and he tenderly asked her if her father was sick. Mastering her hysterical sobs, she replied that her father was an old man, feeble, sick, and unable to do aught for himself: that he was the only relative she had in the world; and even now, sick as he was, he wanted food. His interest being excited, Ellery resolved to visit the place mentioned by the little apple girl as her home, and, giving her some money, with promises of future assistance, he sent her away with a gladdened heart.

When night had dropped her sable curtain, he started out to redeem his promise. In his way toward the distant court to which he was directed, Ellery passed several dépôts of poor men's bankers, piled with pledges from attic to basement. He gazed into the curious shops, and stared at the motley collection which hung about the doors. Pendant groups of shawls, and sheets, and blankets, and every variety of wearing apparel! Suspicious old violins, too, were there, which arrest the hurried step of many a fiddling genius, and cause him to inspect their shape and varnish, in the delusive hope that one might turn out a veritable Cremona. Husky old flutes were there in abundance: and child's corals, and warming-pans, and fashionable stocks, mosaic chains and studs, and shirt-pins with little chains, and a tempting old painting is sure to be there, with some celebrated and taking name in the corner, by which a stray collector is often taken in and done for; old plates and tea services, and candlesticks in rich profusion, strike the eye of the poor passer with an idea of boundless wealth; and real silver tea spoons are there, too, glistening in a row, and making the hearts of housewives pine with longings. What an extraordinary museum does the window of a pawnbroker present, from the flat-iron of the drunken laundress, the ragged blanket of the starved mechanic, to the diamond ear-rings of the lady of fashion. Each and every article has its ticketed price, and if each article could tell its pitiful tale, what a series of romantic facts, stranger and sterner than fiction ever imagined, could be gleaned! A row of wedding-rings hang on one of the small brass rods, and how many domestic tragedies do those battered and worn rings denote! Heart-broken widows, famished wives, profligate mothers, have brought here the first sacred pledge of wedded love—that love which is either buried in the grave, or crushed out of life by crime and debauchery. How many mournful kisses, how many unavailing tears have fallen upon that locket hanging near, but there was no resisting the grinding, pinching famine. A terrible history stares you in the face from each trinket in the group, as they glisten through the begrimmed windows, mementos of sorrows or crimes. But Ellery passed on, nor stayed to unravel those mysteries which time is so unceasingly covering up and ever concealing.

In the maze of pestilential streets, where crime and poverty were herded together, Ellery experienced great difficulty in finding the residence of the Little Apple Girl. At last he found the house. Every window was dark save one in the uppermost story, and there only a few feeble rays came forth—poverty's unmistakable scanty glimmering.

At the expiration of a considerable interval the door was opened, and by the dim, uncertain light of the moon, the wasted and emaciated countenance of the Little Apple Girl became visible. He entered, and following his guide in the total darkness until, on reaching the top story, a door was thrown open, and disclosed a garret where everything bore the impress of misery the direst and most acute. A candle, stuck in a bottle, gave forth light enough to bring into relief an elderly gentleman, of prepossessing appearance, seated upon a broken chair, every lineament of whose countenance, naturally good-looking, but awfully care-worn, evinced the ravages of famine and the poignancy of acute mental anguish. His form was so wasted that his poverty-stricken clothes hung loose about him. His little daughter, who had by her manners and story, so moved the sympathies of our friend, stood by his side pale and tearful, anxiously watching her parent's looks.

The old man turned his eyes alternately from his daughter to their visitor with a troubled look, as if puzzled at his entrance. It was then that something strange in the old man's eyes attracted attention. They were glassy and tremulous; the muscles about the orbit were working with a twitching motion. His look was wandering, anxious, and a tinge of imbecility had overspread his entire features.

His beautifully cut mouth was slightly twisted aside, and internal distress gave it an appearance of anxiety most painful to behold. His forehead was magnificently developed showing high intellect, deep sagacity, and a happily balanced brain; what then could have disturbed its functions? It was paralysis—stealthily, but surely approaching—laying its gaunt hand on every faculty of the brain, eye and speech!

"Father, dear father, will you not speak to the gentleman? he is a friend."

No answer, but a wild and incoherent look.

The poor little girl wrung her hands, suppressing with difficulty an hysterical sob, and looked piteously at her visitor with heart-broken despondency.

Ellery was much and deeply moved. They seemed so alone together in the world; no friend nor relative near, and there was such an air of gentility about the room, even in its poverty, that his pity and respect were alike moved, while the dampness exhaling from a few articles hung to dry upon a line stretched across the room, sent a keener and more piercing chill through his frame. What could be done? He drew a chair beside the aged man; as he did so, his poor demented countenance was turned, and he looked long and piteously into the face of his visitor. At last he spoke, and with the greatest difficulty, for tongue and brain were both affected:

"I am a poor old man, Sir: take care of my daughter." But come, Minnie, I have no time to waste. I must work; they say that I am poor, but they will soon see me win back more than my former wealth," and drawing a peice of paper towards him, he began figuring on the already crowded and unintelligible sheet.

"My poor girl, your father requires medical aid immediately, and as I am not physician enough to prescribe for such a case as his, I will call one and soon return."

The poor little patient mourner looked up to Ellery, with eyes full of grateful tears, but as the door closed, he failed to catch the burst of agony (hushed for fear of the invalid above,) from a heart filled with anguish almost too great for human heart to bear and not break.

The thoughtless world never dreams that apple-girls have hearts. These little outcasts are simply looked upon as fit subjects for rude jests and obscene remarks. No one can see the anxiety that tortures their little hearts, as they humbly ask you to buy their fruit, that the meager pittance may sustain, perhaps, the life of a whole family, or hope in a dying parent's bosom that flickers and wanes as famine and suffering stamp the pale, wan cheeks of loved children, soon to be orphans on the cold world, with no one to pity and sympathize. But the anguish that the ragged shawl and tattered bonnet covers is hidden from the rude crowd they encounter in their daily round.

Ellery soon returned with a physician, who bled the old man copiously, and partially restored him to consciousness.

The next day our young lawyer, on calling, found his patient much better, and able to satisfy his curiosity in regard to his troubles.

He had been a banker. The firm was one of considerable importance and bore a high character for stability and prudential dealings. When Mr. Blakesly began to feel the infirmities of old age he resigned the active management of business to his only son, and brother to our little friend, if you will acknowledge the little apple girl as such. A very few years passed away and his happiness was suddenly blighted and his fortunes scattered to the winds by the conduct of his son, who had plunged recklessly into every wild extravagance, and to conceal which he had forged to a large amount. When the discovery became inevitable he confessed all to his father, went to his own room, and soon the report of firearms sounded in his family's ears the dreadful conviction that their only son was a suicide. On reaching his apartment what a spectacle met their horrified vision! He whom they loved was no more. Stretched upon the carpet, with his head frightfully shattered, lay the desperate suicide, while the thin white smoke was curling in wreaths toward the ceiling, and the air was impregnated with the smell of sulphur. Upon the mother the effect was as powerful as the sight was horrible. For a few moments, nay, for nearly a minute, did she stand transfixed upon the threshold of the chamber—her eyes bent with an awful wildness upon the scene before her, then, suddenly a rending, thrilling shriek burst from her lips—a lengthened vibration as the heart's chords broke in twain; and she fell headlong a lifeless corpse by the side of her son.

Every one lamented over the entire ruin of the excellent Mr. Blakely, but every one wanted their due, and everything was seized to pay the creditors, and then only a small sum was realized, and the truly bereaved father at seventy was a beggar. For a few years he struggled along, gaining a scanty livelihood by keeping books collecting bills and soliciting advertisements. At last his mind became strangely affected. He brooded more and more over past troubles, talked with his wife and son, and saw in those around him only enemies to hate. His little daughter did the best she could, and by exerting her tiny powers contributed towards their mutual support until her father failed, and then, with her meek and quiet temper often sorely vexed and tried, by the cool, unfeeling insolence of those who saw not the noble heart and knew not of the strong love that animated the poor child she struggled on; and while engaged thus, it was that the attention of the young lawyer was attracted as we have already described.

But the golden sands of life had nearly run out, the thread was almost severed, and poor Minnie was soon left alone.

"Bring the candles, Minnie," said the old man, "it is quite dark—how strange that night should have come on so soon."

As he spoke, a bright sunbeam, with its countless particles, came from the window, and glancing athwart his countenance, lit up every feature; but it glanced powerless across the old man's open eyes—they shrank not nor quivered. No lightning's flash could move their dull tranquillity. He was blind! And soon the conviction seemed to force itself upon his mind, which gradually grew more bright and clear as the last feeble, trembling grasp of life grew weak.

"Minnie, my child," he feebly whispered, "my darling child, let me die in your arms. You have ever been the kindest, most dutiful of daughters to me."

With the tears flowing down her pale convulsed cheek, her heart throbbing with unutterable anguish, she laid his poor dying head upon her bosom, clasped him tenderly around the neck, kissing again and again his pale brow and lips which would soon speak to her no more.

"Minnie, my darling child," (and the gasped words were faintly heard,) "God bless you; may we meet in Heaven. Oh, Sir, look to my poo—" the pale lips trembled with unuttered words—a gasp—a sigh—a long-drawn breath, and Minnie was an orphan.

CHAPTER II.

THE CHARLESTOWN BRIDGE ROBBERY—THE PLOT.

Previous to the introduction of Ellery Baxter, the rich young lawyer, to our readers, he had been for some time contemplating a tour through Europe. He was naturally good-hearted, and the late incidents which had just occurred, the sad tale he had heard, not only affected him greatly, but likewise created in his bosom feelings of the deepest interest with regard to the fatherless and motherless maiden, while his promise, registered in Heaven's high archives by the spirit of a father, bound him to protect and shield his orphaned child. And he soon decided that while he was abroad she should be placed at school, where she might acquire an education, and thus be enabled to maintain herself. Since the hour in which the body of her father had been consigned to the tomb, Minnie had shed no tear, uttered no sigh, but had sat sad, disconsolate and alone, in the little garret, dark, dismal and drear, which for so many weeks had been their home; and thus the young lawyer found her. Approaching her, and speaking in a low and tremulous voice, he said:

"Minnie, were I an old friend, I should venture to do so—were I a brother, I would naturally undertake the task, but being almost a stranger, I can only say I never sympathized so deeply with mortal before. I must soon leave you, for I am going to Europe; but you shall be placed at school in my absence, and never shall you be compelled to return to your former precarious manner of living while I am able, and you deserving of the care I would accord you."

Minnie bent on him a look which expressed her deep gratitude for this manifestation of sympathy, but was unable to utter a word. Her feelings choked her, and seizing his hand, she dropped on her knees and burst into tears. At length, recovering a sufficiency of composure to address a few words to her new friend, she said, in a low, stifling tone:

"Oh! Sir, never shall I be able to thank you for all the kindness you have shown my father; I shall ever live in grateful remembrance of the kind words you have spoken to me, and strive to deserve your good opinion, though Minnie Blakesly be an apple girl no longer."

After being thoroughly fitted out with clothes suitable to the station she was going to fill, Ellery accompanied his *protege* to Charlestown, where, with many injunctions, she was committed to the care of the well-known teacher, Mrs. Wells, to whom he narrated only sufficient of Minnie's history for his purpose, then drawing forth his pocket-book, he paid at once for a year's board and tuition.

But still, as some time elapsed before he sailed for Europe, Ellery became a frequent visitor at the good lady's residence, and though Minnie was a child in years, yet trouble had given a maturity to her mind, and a decision of character which was as remarkable as the purity and innocence which surrounded her as with a halo. There was something so irresistibly fascinating about her that she soon won the love of her schoolmates and the respect and esteem of her teachers, and all who were thrown in contact with her. At length the time arrived for Ellery's departure on his European tour; the next day he was to sail, and with deep sorrow and regret he bid his *protege* farewell and started for home. As the night was cloudy, he hurried on his way toward the city to escape the threatened storm when suddenly, on arriving at the most lonely part of the bridge which connects Charlestown with Boston, he was stopped by a huge fellow who (he was enabled to see by the flickering light from a distant lamp) possessed as villainous a physiognomy as ever we would expect to meet outside of the walls of a prison. He was in no wise reassured when a more attentive examination of the man made him acquainted with the fact that he carried a great club in his hand. The result was inevitable and just what might be supposed. Our hero was compelled to surrender his purse, his watch and rings, upon the spot; and the robber, not satisfied with this booty, insisted upon searching his victim's garments.

A mortal terror now came over the lawyer, for in an instant it flashed to his memory that he had about him his pocket book containing deeds and business papers of immense importance belonging to his clients and himself.

"Come now," exclaimed the ruffian, as Mr. Baxter exhibited an inclination to offer resistance to the attempt at personal search, "none of your gammon with me, or I'll dash your brains out."

And seizing the collar of the writhing victim with one hand, he brandished the club in a menacing manner with the other; so that he at once surrendered at discretion, while at the same time Ellery watched for a suitable opportunity to retrieve his loss. After a hasty glance at the contents of the pocket-book, the thief said in an abrupt tone of interrogation:

"Bills, notes, deeds, eh? So you're a lawyer. Well, they are of more use to you than they are to me, and so you may have the book back for one thousand dollars."

"One thousand dollars!" said the anxious barrister. "I haven't got a cent left about me. You have taken my purse, which contains twenty-five or thirty dollars."

"A miserable trifle!" exclaimed the robber. "Is it worth while to give a thousand to have the pocket book back with all its contents just as they are?"

"Worth my while? To be sure it is; I should be almost ruined if I did not recover it."

"Well, then," said the man, "I'll tell you how we can manage the affair. To-morrow night, at 9 o'clock precisely, you must be walking about at the end of Central Wharf, and there you'll meet a young woman, who will ask you the nearest way to the Post-Office. You must reply that you are going that way and will take a letter for her, and on her saying all right, then you may tell her that you are the person she is expecting, and when you put the money in gold into her hand—mind, no bills—she'll give you up your pocket-book. And mind, don't try any game on the young woman, or have the police lurking round to grab her, because she'll have friends watching at no great distance; and as certain as she is arrested, so sure are you to have a bullet through your head. Do you understand me?"

"It would be difficult to mistake your meaning," responded the lawyer, who, now that he saw a way to recover his papers, thought best not to risk his life in a personal encounter.

"So much the better," observed the robber; "and now I shall say good night, as I hear some one coming." And springing to the side of the bridge, he slid down into the darkness, while a rattling and whispering showed that confederates were in the boat, that soon shot from under as the river thieves pulled toward the Navy Yard.

It was past one in the morning before Ellery was able to seek his couch, and at an early hour, having hastily dressed himself, and cursing his own folly in carrying such valuable documents about his own person, and invoking sundry imprecations on the robber's eyes and limbs, he proceeded to the office of the Chief of Police, where he soon made known his troubles.

"Now, what can be done in the case?" inquired the lawyer, after narrating the night's adventure.

"We must see," was the vague and general answer. "I've long been on the look-out for Jim Price, and from your description, I have no doubt it was he who stopped you. But he's the cunningest dog in Boston, as well as one of the most desperate. As for the young woman he talks of sending to-night to manage his business, she's his mistress—Widow Sal, they call her, because her husband died in prison some three years ago, and she's worn weeds ever since—not on account of any particular love she had for him, but because black clothes make one look more respectable, and is a better dodge to carry on business in her line. It would be a blessed thing to break up the whole gang, for there's a lot of them in league with the landlord of a house in Richmond-street."

"Now if you have courage enough, and would like an adventure as well as doing a good deed, you must keep the appointment this evening, and when you meet the widow, after obtaining the pocketbook you must manage to keep in conversation until we can cut off all retreat from the wharf."

"And must I go entirely alone?" said the lawyer, who did not admire the prospect of placing himself in collision with Jim Price and the widow.

"To be sure," answered the officer. "It would never do to make your appearance with a posse of police at your back. They would take the alarm, and in a moment be nowhere; but don't be afraid, Sir, for assistance will be close by."

"I am not afraid, and you may depend upon my doing the slight service required, for it is a duty we owe society to lend a helping hand in exterminating such dreadful miscreants as those of whom you have been speaking."

"I am glad of it," said Mr. Ham; "and now, as my time is precious, and I've got certain little arrangements to make for to-night, I'll say good by for the present."

Ellery returned to his office, little dreaming of the consequences that were to grow out of his coming adventure at Central Wharf.

[The continuation of this interesting Story of Life will be found in the NEW-YORK WEEKLY DISPATCH. The DISPATCH is now sold by all news-agents in the United States and Canada. It is a handsome quarto sheet, got up in the best style, and has among its list of contributors some of the best writers in the country. All its publisher asks for it is a fair examination. It is published by A. J. WILLIAMSON, at No. 22 Beekman-st., New-York, at $2 a year, or two copies for $3. It is a sprightly, useful, and readable paper, well worth all it costs, and from the rapidity with which its circulation is going up, we have no doubt it will soon become a general favorite with the reading public. Those who desire to read the balance of the Story of "Minnie Blakesly," will bear in mind that the only way to secure it is to either buy the DISPATCH from the nearest newsman, or subscribe for it at No. 22 Beekman-st., as we cannot print any more of it in the TIMES.]

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Volume XVII (for 1858) will be furnished to subscribers, *entire*, for $1; Six copies for $5; Ten or more copies at 80 cents each.

PURE SEED FREE

Do you ask how all this can be done?

Ans.—The *Agriculturist* has a larger regular circulation than a *dozen* of the ordinary Agricultural and Horticultural journals. A few cents profit on each subscriber, gives a large sum to be appropriated to paying the best writers—collecting information—costly engravings—and for seeds for free distribution.

PURE SEED FREE

Further: the Publisher is determined to issue a journal that shall not only be an honor to the Agriculture and Horticulture of our Country, but one which shall be so valuable and so full of instruction in every department of Soil Culture whether on a large or small scale, that no person, (except those shut up in brick walls without a foot of spare land,) can afford to be without it.

$30,000 were spent upon the *Agriculturist* last year, and as the present new and renewed subscription list warrants it, the sum will be *doubled* for 1858.

PURE SEED FREE

The Publisher's motto is: "Get up the Best paper *first*, and make money afterwards if he can."

If you want *such* a Journal, with the extra Seeds, &c., send $1 (gold, or 3-cent. P. O. stamps, or bills of Banks in good credit at home) and you will receive the January number at once, from which you can select the seeds. The future numbers will be mailed on or before the first day of each month. Address as above.

DRY GOODS.

NO. 28 MAIDEN-LANE, CORNER OF NASSAU-STREET.
FURS AT ALARMING SACRIFICES.
TO THE LADIES AND GENTLEMEN
of New-York
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The United States.
Every article must be disposed of regardless of cost.
A FASHIONABLE SET OF FURS ONLY $8.

Mink Victorines, only $14, such as we have sold for $30.
Mink Half Capes, only $25, such as we have sold for $38.
Mink Cuffs, only $4@$5, such as we have sold for $6@$8.
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French Mink Half Capes, $9@$10, such as we have sold for $16@$18.
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Besides Stone Marten, Hudson Bay Sable, &c., &c., at same proportion.
Only think, Royal Ermine Half Capes at $10, such as sold for $25.

Call and examine at
WHITE & BIRD'S, No. 28 Maiden-lane,
Corner of Nassau-st.

BULPIN'S GREAT SALE OF FURS.
ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.
ALL OF GENUINE MATERIAL AND MANUFACTURE.

Beautiful sets of Mink at	[illegible]
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A splendid assortment of Fur Gloves.
Also,
Muffs, Cuffs, Gauntlets, Tippets, &c., &c.
OF GENUINE WELL-SEASONED SKINS,
AT HALF THE USUAL PRICES.

Ladies are cautioned against purchasing second-hand moth-eaten goods, which are now being offered in different parts of the City, and which are really dear at nothing.
No. 361 Broadway.

EXTRA NOTICE.
MINK CAPES,
Warranted manufactured of
Well-seasoned skins.

Large size, full shaped	$45@$[illegible]
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Extra size, very dark, rich shade	$[illegible]
Extra size, very best	$75@$80@$[illegible]

Purchasers are assured that great advantages are offered in the above goods, being anxious to convert into cash at a sacrifice, rather than carry over a large stock.
GEO. BULPIN, No 361 Broadway.

GREAT HOLIDAY SALE
OF CLOAKS,
SHAWLS,
AND LADIES' FANCY FURS.
Still further and immense reduction in prices of
BULPIN'S ENTIRE STOCK,
At No. 361 Broadway,
Paris Mantilla Emporium.
GEO. BULPIN.

HOLIDAY NOTICE,
Fine black beaver cloaks with sleeves,
$10, 12, $14,
At GEO. BULPIN'S,
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SHAWLS! SHAWLS!
Great bargains
For the holidays,
At BULPIN'S,
No. 361 Broadway.

BLACK ESQUIMAUX
BEAVER CIRCULARS,
At $12 50, former price $18.
Extra large size.
GEORGE BULPIN,
No. 361 Broadway.

BLACK ESQUIMAUX BEAVER
CLOAKS,
With full sleeves,
At $15, former price $21.
A splendid Winter garment.
GEORGE BULPIN,
No. 361 Broadway.

NEW GOODS!!!
FOR CASH BUYERS.
AT WHOLESALE.
LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO.,
Nos. 23 and 25 Park-place,
and
Nos. 20 and 22 Murray-st.,

Are constantly making additions of new, fresh and desirable Goods, to their stock, thus making their magnificent warerooms the most attractive resort in town, for buyers who have the cash to spend. There are hundreds of merchants visiting our city daily who cannot find at their old houses anything but the remnants and fragments of worn-out Goods, and are seeking for just such an opportunity to fill out their memorandums as we offer. We, therefore, invite all such to call and examine the

LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED STOCK
of
DRY GOODS
IN THE UNION.
All of which will be offered at
ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES
FOR CASH.

SHEETINGS,
TICKINGS,
DE LAINES,
BLACK AND FANCY SILKS,
MERINOS,
PARAMATTAS,
CASSIMERES, &c.
HOSIERY,
WHITE GOODS,
YANKEE NOTIONS, &c.
SHIRTINGS,
FLANNELS,
PRINTS,
BLANKETS,
ALPACAS,
CLOTHS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS MUST BE SOLD
By the 1st of January.
POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK.
THE LAST DAYS OF CHANCE.
CLOSING SALE OF
JOHN N. GENIN'S STOCK OF FURS,
At a reduction from
AUCTION PRICES.

At the auction salesroom No 388 Broadway.

The balance of stock that could not be made ready for the sale will now be offered at and below the prices obtained at the recent auction sale.

Ladies will have every opportunity to try on and thoroughly examine every article they may wish to purchase.

The stock comprises a full assortment of

Cloaks,
Capes,
Tippets,
Victorines,
Muffs, cuffs,
Collars, gloves,
Mufflers, &c.
Made from
Russian sable,
Hudson Bay sable,
Mink, stone marten,
Siberian squirrel,
Chinchilla,
Rock marten, &c.

Sleigh and lap robes in profusion, also a choice assortment of children's furs in every variety.

AMUSEMENTS.

[illegible] OF MUSIC.

[illegible]

FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 1, 1858, at 7½ o'clock.

[illegible] Director announces that on New-Year's evening will be given

A CHEAP NIGHT OF ITALIAN OPERA,

On which occasion the price of admission will be Fifty Cents to all parts of the Academy.

Twenty-five Cents to the Amphitheatre.

The Opera selected will be

LUCREZIA BORGIA,

In which the new prima donna,

Madame CARADORI,

Will make her first appearance in Italian Opera as Lucrezia.

Madame D'ANGRI

Will sing her celebrated rôle of Orsini.

Signor BIGNARDI, Signor GASSIER.

Tickets may be had at the Academy, C. BREUSING'S, No. [illegible] Broadway, and SIBELL'S, No. 20 Wall-st.

On Friday (New-Year's day) tickets can be had all day at the Academy of Music only, and in the evening at the [illegible]

[illegible] open at 6½ o'clock; to commence at 7½.

[illegible] SATURDAY—The THALBERG TESTIMONIAL, [illegible] of four performances—Day and Evening.

[illegible] Opera Matinee—LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.

[illegible] Concert.

[illegible] Concert and farewell appearance.

[illegible] REQUIEM.

[illegible] THE PLACE FOR NEW-YEAR'S [illegible]—Just the place for children! Just the [illegible] grown folks' BARNUM'S MUSEUM is the [illegible] mirth and merriment to-day. Performances in the Lecture Room nearly every hour. VALENTINE AND ORSON, IRISH ASSURANCE, THE HONEYMOON, &c. Oh, how delightful!

THIS EVENING, JAN. 1,

CHEAP OPERA NIGHT.
FIFTY CENTS TO ALL PARTS.
LUCREZIA BORGIA.
CARADORI, D'ANGRI, BIGNARDI, GASSIER.
TO-MORROW—The Thalberg Testimonial.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THALBERG TESTIMONIAL.

SATURDAY, JAN. 2—DAY AND EVENING.

Being most positively the last time

MR. THALBERG

can be heard in the City of New-York.

FOUR DIFFERENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

1. OPERA MATINEE. 2. PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.
3. THALBERG'S CONCERT. 4. MOZART'S REQUIEM.

NOTICE.—One ticket admits to all four performances. They are transferable and can be used by different persons.

1.—The OPERA MATINEE commences at 1. Doors open at 12, when will be given the whole of Donizetti's opera, in three acts, of

LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.
MADAME DE LA GRANGE,
LABOCETTA, GASSIER.

2. GRAND PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.

Doors open at 6½. To commence at 7½. To conclude at 9½.

By a grand orchestra of seventy performers, when will be produced the whole of

BEETHOVEN'S SYMPHONY, (the fifth,)

And for the first time in America,

BEETHOVEN'S FEST OVERTURE,
(Die Weihe des Hauses,) in C major,
dedicated to Prince Gallatzin.

3.—THALBERG'S FAREWELL CONCERT,

And positively last appearance in New-York.

First and only appearance in the concert room of

CARL FORMES and MADAME CARADORI.

Last appearance in New-York of

HENRI VIEUXTEMPS.

To commence at 8½, to conclude at 9½.

PROGRAMME:

1. Fantasia—Don Giovanni........Thalberg
S. THALBERG.
2. Fantasia........Vieuxtemps
HENRI VIEUXTEMPS.
3. The Erlkonig........Schubert
CARL FORMES.
4. The celebrated Accompaniment by
S. THALBERG.
5. Scena—Der Freyschutz........Weber
Mme. CARADORI.
6. Fantasia—Lilly Dale........Thalberg
Expressly composed for this occasion, and performed by
S. THALBERG.
7. Duet—The Huguenots........Thalberg
VIEUXTEMPS and THALBERG.

IV.—GRAND ORATORIO.

To commence at 9½; to conclude at 10½.

First performance in New-York of

The grand Oratorio of

MOZART'S REQUIEM.

The immense celebrity of this classical composition, the romantic interest attached to its history, the great

NUMBER OF ARTISTS

who will take the solo parts, combining the talents of four cantatrices,

LA GRANGE, CARADORI, D'ANGRI, MILNER;

of four tenors,

BIGNARDI, LABOCETTA, PERRING, SIMPSON,

and of

CARL FORMES,

the imposing force of chorus and orchestra, cannot fail to render this performance

THE CROWNING EFFORT OF THE SEASON.

This most celebrated work has been rehearsed since September by the

FULL FORCE OF THE LIEDERKRANZ.

To impart to the Oratorio performance all the grandeur, impressiveness and solemnity for which the London Exeter Hall Oratorios are so celebrated,

AN IMMENSE PLATFORM,

twelve feet high, and holding fully

FIVE HUNDRED PERFORMERS,

suitably and tastefully decorated, has been expressly made,

AND A LARGE ORGAN

(from the manufactory of B. M. Ferris & Co.) has been erected.

Organist........G. W. Morgan
Conductor........Carl Anschutz

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Tickets to the Parquette, Parquette Circle and Balcony, $1—which will admit to all performances, including the Matinée.

Tickets, with reserved seats, $1 50, which admit the holders to all the performances, including the Matinée, with privilege to have their seats reserved throughout the day and evening.

Tickets to the Family Circle and Amphitheatre (which will be connected with the Family Circle,) 50 cents, admitting to all performances, including the Matinée.

NOTICE.—Every visitor will receive two tickets—one admitting to the Matinée and one to the Concerts and Oratorio. They will be transferable and can be used by different parties.

The Matinée commences at 1 and concludes at 3½ o'clock. The doors will be closed after the Matinée for the erection of the platform and organ, and will be reopened at 6½.

SEATS AND TICKETS

may be had on Friday, Jan 1, all day at the Academy. On Saturday, at all the regular ticket offices and at the doors.

THIS EVENING, JAN. 1,

CHEAP OPERA NIGHT.
FIFTY CENTS TO ALL PARTS.
LUCREZIA BORGIA.
CARADORI, D'ANGRI, BIGNARDI, GASSIER.
TO MORROW—The Thalberg Testimonial.

THALBERG TESTIMONIAL—SATURDAY.

Day and Evening.

FOUR DIFFERENT ENTERTAINMENTS.

1. Opera Matinée. 2. Philharmonic Concert.
3. Thalberg's Concert. 4. Oratorio.

MOZART'S REQUIEM.

THALBERG'S FAREWELL APPEARANCE IN NEW-YORK.

First appearance in a concert of

CARL FORMES and MADAME CARADORI.

Last appearance in New-York of

HENRI VIEUXTEMPS.

SCHUBERT'S ERLKONIG,

By FORMES and THALBERG.

All artists of the Academy appear

LA GRANGE, CARADORI,
D'ANGRI, MILNER,
BIGNARDI, LABOCETTA, PERRING, SIMPSON, GASSIER, FORMES,
THALBERG, VIEUXTEMPS

THE LIEDERKRANZ OF ONE HUNDRED MEMBERS.

The full Opera Chorus.

An immense Orchestra of Seventy.

ONE TICKET AT THE REGULAR OPERA PRICES admits to all four performances. Being transferable it can be used by two persons. To be had at the ticket office at the Academy every day, from 9 to 4, and at the door.

PERFORMANCES EVERY HOUR TO-DAY—Glorious times to-day, New-Year's at BARNUM'S MUSEUM. Charming Spectacles! Laughable Farces! Elegant Comedies! Songs dances, processions, music, combats, &c. The Wonderful Aquaria. The Happy Family—all the other curiosities. No extra charge for admission to-day.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

The Ravel Grand Festival Performances for the Week.

FRIDAY, Jan. 1, 1858—NEW-YEAR'S DAY.

Gabriel Ravel as Fipo.
Jerome as Lorenzo and Old Beppo.
Antoine as Toby the Clown. Marzetti as the Ape.
Marietta Zanfretta in male and female costume.
JOCKO.

EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE.

THE GOLDEN EGG.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 2, at 2 o'clock,

Grand Holiday Juvenile Afternoon Performance

The comic pantomime, THE SOLDIER FOR LOVE.

Jobard........Gabriel Ravel

EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE.

Marietta Zanfretta, Virginie Chiarini, Young Lehmann.

THE GOLDEN EGG.

Antoine as the........Clown | Jerome as........Old Beppo

Doors open at 1; commence at 2; conclude at 4 o'clock.

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 2, at 7½ o'clock,

FIRST NIGHT OF KIMKA.

Gabriel Ravel as........Vantilataw
Antoine as........Kimka | Jerome as........Keying

EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE.

Marietta Zanfretta and Young Lehmann.

THE GOLDEN EGG.

Antoine as........Toby | Jerome as........Old Beppo

For the evening performance doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½.

Admission for each performance—Tickets 50 cents; Upper Boxes 25 cents; Children 25 cents.

Stages pass the door every five minutes to all the ferries and cars.

SATURDAY, Jan. 9—Positively last Grand Afternoon Performance.

NIBLO'S SALOON.

TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 5, 1858.

Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 precisely.

Grand Concert in aid of the ITALIAN BENEVOLENT SOCIETY. The following distinguished artists from the Academy of Music have kindly volunteered their services, with the permission of B. Ullmann, Esq.; Signoras D'Angri, Cairoli; Signors Bignardi, Labocetta, Gassier, Ardavani, Rocco, &c. Tickets, $1 each, for sale at the principal music stores, at Niblo's Garden, and at the door.

WHERE TO GO NEW YEAR'S.—THERE IS but one place where you can enjoy yourself. Go to BARNUM'S MUSEUM. Everybody goes there. Delightful performances nearly every hour during the morning, afternoon and evening.

NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.—IN answer to numerous inquiries, members and clergymen are respectfully informed that this Society will take no part in the performance of Mozart's Requiem, which is announced at the Academy of Music. The next of the series of Oratorios by this Society will be duly announced.

E. M. CARRINGTON, President.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

CONTINUED ATTRACTION
and
CONSEQUENT REPETITION

THIS EVENING, to commence at 7 o'clock,

THE POOR OF NEW-YORK,

received nightly with the greatest enthusiasm ever elicited in this City.

Written by the * * * * Club, to illustrate the crisis of 1837 and that of 1857, from which we have just so happily emerged, it pictures many of those scenes with which New-Yorkers are familiar. New and illustrative music has been composed by Robert Stoepel, and new scenery by Messrs. Isherwood and Wallace. The play opens with

PROLOGUE.—THE CRISIS OF 1837.

Adam Fairweather, a sea captain........Mr. Blake
Gideon Bloodgood, a banker........Mr. Norton
Badger, his clerk........Mr. Lester
Edwards, bank-porter........Mr. Levere

Scene—The —— Bank in Nassau-st.; the absconding banker; the special deposit made by the sea captain; the eve of failure; the lafer; the compact; the death by divine visitation.

(Twenty years elapse between the first and second acts.)

ACT II.—THE CRISIS OF 1857.

Paul Fairweather, aged 25........Mr. A. H. Davenport
Livingstone, a wealthy New-York gentleman........Mr. Sothern
Gideon Bloodgood, aged 50........Mr. Norton
Puffy, a baker........Mr. Sloan
Dan, his son........Mr. T. B. Johnston
Badger, expelled by the Vigilance Committee of San Francisco, (now aged 60)........Mr. Lester
Daniels, a police officer........Mr. Dekker
Mrs. Fairweather, widow of the captain........Mrs. Blake
Mrs. Puffy........Mrs. Cooke
Alida Bloodgood, a heartless Broadway belle....Mrs. Hoey
Lucy Fairweather........Mrs. J. H. Allen

ACT II. Scene 1—The Park; Livingstone reduced by the crisis; Puffy on expansion and New-York enterprise; the widow and her son: "Who are the poor of New-York?"

Scene 2—Liberty-street and the Post-Office; the banker's daughter; "Such things are;" the poor debtor; no accommodation.

Scene 3—The home of the poor, on Division-st.: the poor family; Dan, who runs with George Washington, No. 4; the humble welcome; the execution.

ACT III. The home of the rich, on Madison-square; the New-York *Herald* on Gid. Bloodgood; the ruined gentleman; the heiress; an unwelcome arrival from California; a bobtail against ace full; the infamous scheme of the heiress; the arrest.

ACT IV. Union-square and the Academy of Music, by night in the snow; the Poor of New-York in the hard Winter; hard times and soft hearts; beggary or starvation.

After this tableau the curtain will fall to prepare—

Scene 2—The tenement house in Cross-st., Five Points; the desolate family; the ruffian; two sides of poverty; the suffering and the reckless; despair of the suffering mother and her child; the suicide by charcoal; the receipt, two to one; the bargain, and the suffocation of the vagabond.

ACT V. Brooklyn Heights; the turn of fortune; gleams of sunshine.

Scene 2—The tenement house in Cross-street; Bloodgood becomes an incendiary to destroy the evidence of his crime; the fire; the desperate attempt of Badger to rescue the documents from the flames.

After this tableau the curtain will fall to prepare—

Scene the Last—The bridal in Madison-square; the banker and his heiress; the arrival of the bridegroom; the net begins to enmesh the villain; the new police; the end of Bloodgood's career; the rich and the poor.

The public are most respectfully requested to secure their seats in time, and to be in the theatre at the hour of commencement—7 o'clock—in order that they may see and permit others to see the opening scene, so beautifully played by Mr. Blake.

BRING ALONG THE LITTLE FOLKS!—Let them be delighted for once. Take them to BARNUM'S MUSEUM by all means. Performances nearly every hour, in the DAY and EVENING. Grand and gorgeous spectacles superb comedies, songs, dances, &c, besides the beautiful AQUARIA, and all the other curiosities.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,

No. 624 Broadway, near Houston-st.

A HAPPY NEW-YEAR TO ALL!

TWO PERFORMANCES of HARLEQUIN BLUE BEARD.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock; doors open at 1.

Parents and guardians, desirous of giving the children a real treat upon this festive occasion, cannot do better than avail themselves of this afternoon entertainment for the purpose.

FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 1, 1858.

LIVING TOO FAST.

Charles Prudent, Mr. Jordan | Mr. Coton....Mr. Burnett

TAKE CARE OF DOWB.

Mr Wallop....Mr. Jefferson | Mrs. Wallop, Miss J Manners

To conclude with the grand comic Pantomime of

HARLEQUIN BLUE BEARD.

Clown........Mr. C. Henri | Columbine..Miss S. Bishop

A Performance of the pantomime, TO-MORROW (Saturday) AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock precisely.

Tom Taylor's new comedy, AN UNEQUAL MATCH, next Monday, with a powerful cast. First appearance of Miss Keene and Mr. Jefferson in two weeks

Doors open at 6; to commence at 7 precisely.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

HAPPY NEW YEAR.

FRIDAY, Jan. 1, 1858.

BRING OUT THE LITTLE FOLKS.

Enchanting and diversified

PERFORMANCES EVERY HOUR,

Almost in the Lecture Room, during the Morning, Afternoon and Evening, forming a complete

JUBILEE OF MIRTH.

For full details of which see the small bills of the day.

Among the entertainments will be found the excellent comedy of

IRISH ASSURANCE,

As well as the elegant piece of

THE HONEYMOON.

And, above all, the entirely new version, in five acts, of

THE GORGEOUS LEGENDARY SPECTACLE,

So well known in every language, and so dear to every worshipper of mysterious romance,

VALENTINE AND ORSON;

Or, THE WILD MAN OF THE WOODS,

for the consummately perfect production of which

ALL THE BRILLIANT RESOURCES

of this establishment have been taxed to their utmost.

Valentine, a foundling, F. Hardenburgh; Hugo, Page to Valentine, Mr. H. Watkins; Pepin, King of France, Mr. J. Bridgman; Agramont, the Green Knight, a sorcerer, Mr. H Ryner; Orson, the Wild Man of the Woods, Mr. E. F. Taylor; Empress Bellisanti, disguised as the Abbess Mrs. Fitzgerald; Princess Eglantine, Mrs. H. Ryner; Agatha, Eglantine's attendant, with songs, Mrs. C. Howard; Pacoletta, the Good Genius, Miss S. Partington; Princess Ferzonia, Miss Melissa.

SONGS, DANCES, MUSIC, CHORUSES, COMBATS, Processions, &c, &c., constituting altogether, the

MOST PERFECT HOLIDAY PIECE

ever witnessed.

On SATURDAY, Jan. 2, 1858,

In the AFTERNOON, at 2½ o'clock, as well as in the EVENING, at 7 o'clock, the spectacle of

VALENTINE AND ORSON

Will be repeated.

The beautiful AQUARIA, or Ocean and River Gardens, the Grand Panopticon Studio, the Happy Family, the Living Serpent, &c., to be seen as usual. Admittance 25 cents; children under 10, 13c.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

E. A. MARSHALL........Sole Lessee.
Equestrian Director........J. M. NIXON.

Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½.

FRIDAY EVENING, Jan 1

VAN AMBURGH & CO'S

GRAND EQUESTRIAN AND ZOOLOGICAL COMPANY.

SECOND WEEK.

Entire Change of Performance for the HOLIDAYS.

ALL THE GREAT EQUESTRIANS.

THREE CLOWNS IN THE ARENA.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

Chatham-street, near Roosevelt.

FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 1, 1858

The entertainments will commence with the drama of

MOLL PITCHER.

Followed by

BOREAS; OR THE SPIRIT OF AIR.

The performance to conclude with the drama of

THE IDIOT WITNESS.

Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Curtain will rise at 7 o'clock.

SONGS, DANCES, COMBATS, PLAYS, &c. —Besides the grand spectacle of VALENTINE AND ORSON—the most gorgeous production of the season. Farces, Comedies, &c., in addition. All at BARNUM'S MUSEUM, New-Year's Day.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessee and Proprietor........Mr. E. Eddy
Boxes and Parquette....25 cents. | Pit........12 cents.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING, Jan. 1.

SANDS, NATHANS & CO.'S

Great Triple Troupe of American French and German Equestrians, Tumblers, &c.

The Elephants, ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA.

To conclude with the pantomime of

JOCKO, THE BRAZILIAN APE.

NEW-YEAR'S FUN! NEW-YEAR'S FROLICS!—This is the day for frolic and fun, and BARNUM'S MUSEUM is the spot where the best kind in the world is distributed at the least price. Performances nearly every hour. No extra charge for admittance. VALENTINE AND ORSON, COMEDIES, SONGS, DANCES, &c.

BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE,

No. 585 Broadway, opposite Niblo's.

FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 1, 1857.

FULL ETHIOPIAN PROGRAMME,

By the old New-York favorites,

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.

To conclude with the amusing scene of

DOWN THE MISSISSIPPI.

Admission to all parts of the house, 25 cents. Doors open at 6½ o'clock; curtain rises at 7½ precisely.

CROWDS OF VISITORS

at the famous

DUSSELDORF GALLERY.

POWERS' WORLD-RENOWNED

GREEK SLAVE,

and over one hundred

MAGNIFICENT PAINTINGS,

on exhibition day and evening,

No. 548 Broadway.

WILL POSITIVELY CLOSE SATURDAY, JAN. 2,

ROSA BONHEUR'S GREAT WORK OF ART,

THE HORSE FAIR.

Ladies should not fail to see this splendid triumph of female genius, the greatest picture of animals in the world.

No other opportunity will be afforded, and its exhibition will close very shortly.

WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 353 Broadway.

EMPIRE HALL, NO. 596 BROADWAY.

The gigantic moving diorama of

DR. KANE'S ARCTIC VOYAGES,

With a thrilling description of the sufferings endured by him and his daring followers, by

CHARLES GAYLER, Esq.,

The popular author and dramatist.

EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock.

Admission 25 cents; children half price.

N. B.—Grand afternoon performance on New-Year's Day at 3 o'clock.

This popular exhibition is now for sale on account of the owner's inability to travel with it. This will be found a profitable investment to a competent manager. Apply between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M., and 2 and 4 P. M., at Empire Hall.

AMUSEMENTS

BELMONT COLLECTION,

NOW ON EXHIBITION

For the

BENEFIT OF THE POOR,

At the New Galleries of the National Academy, 10th-st., From 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; 7 to 10 P. M.

Admittance 25 cents; Season Tickets 50 cents.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

The Exhibition of British Art

IS REOPENED.

Admission, 25 cents. Season Tickets, 50 cents.

WILL CLOSE JANUARY 9.

Exhibition of

FRENCH PAINTINGS.

ART UNION ROOMS, No. 497 Broadway.

Open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and from 7 to 10 evening.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE

And the famous

DUSSELDORF PAINTINGS!

THE MOST ELEGANT AND ATTRACTIVE EXHIBITION IN THE CITY.

DAY AND EVENING. No. 548 Broadway.

CHINESE ROOMS, NO. 539 BROADWAY.

THE MORMON WAR,

Illustrated by a

GRAND SERIES OF PAINTINGS.

Elder VAN DEUSEN will deliver a lecture on MONDAY EVENING Jan. 4, 1858 subject—*The Mormons, and their Relation to the Indians.*

Doors open at 7; Lecture to commence at 8. Admission 25 cents; Children half price.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS,

Diana and her Nymphs, are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

KARL ENGELMAN, A GOOD PIANIST for private parties, No. 23 Amity-place, New-York. Brooklyn orders received at Mr. WM W. ROSE'S bookstore, No. 142 Atlantic-st. Any kind and number of testimonials furnished.

GALLERY OF EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES, No. 659 Broadway.—Dr. ABBOTT'S wonderful collection has a character above all other exhibitions in America, and is pronounced by travelers to be superior to any museum in the world. Open day and evening. Admission 25 cents

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STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings. Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

PREPARE FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

AND

SECURE AN EARLY SELECTION

FROM THE

Large and Fashionable Stock of

WATCHES, JEWELRY,

SILVER WARE AND FANCY GOODS.

now selling

CHEAP FOR CASH.

ROBERT RAIT & CO.,
No. 261 Broadway, cor. of Warren-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY

AT

REDUCED PRICES.

The subscriber is selling all descriptions of Watches and Jewelry at retail, at much less than the usual prices.

Diamond Finger Rings;
Ladies' Gold and Stone Bracelets;
Ear-rings and Breast Pins;
Ladies' Chateleine Chains;
Gentlemen's Vest Chains and Guard Chains;
Pure Gold Wedding Rings;
Keys and Seals;
Studs and Sleeve Buttons;
Gold Spectacles and Eye Glasses;
Gold Pens and Pencils;
Gold Thimbles;
Gold Lockets, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 glasses;
Silver Napkin-Rings, Porte Monnaies and Fruit Knives.

GEORGE C. ALLEN,
Importer of Watches and Jewelry Wholesale and Retail,
No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS,

AT

A. RUMRILL & CO.'S,

No. 264 BROADWAY,

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

OF FINE

WATCHES, JEWELRY,

SILVER WARE, &c.,

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

PETER COOPER'S

REFINED SHEET AND SHRED ISINGLASS.

A prime article, and very extensively used for

BLANC-MANGE, TABLE JELLIES, &c.

THE SHRED, WITH DIRECTIONS FOR USING, IS PUT UP IN SMALL PACKAGES,

And is sold by all the principal Grocers and Druggists in the City and country.

PETER COOPER,
No. 17 Burling-slip, New York.

TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE.

FANCY ARTICLES FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

PORTE-MONNAIES, BAGS, RETICULES, PERFUMERY, &c., in every variety, at WHOLESALE ONLY, by

D. M. KNIGHT & CO., No. 26 Vesey-st.

A SUITABLE PRESENT FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—The Youth's Chemical Cabinet, containing apparatus and chemicals, with instructions to perform upwards of 100 interesting experiments. Price $5. For sale by JOHN FYFE, No. 116 John-st.

STATIONERY.

COMMISSION PAPER WAREHOUSE.—A. C. GOODMAN & CO., No. 32 Beekman st., invite the attention of Book and Newspaper Publishers, Printers, and all other buyers, to their facilities for supplying paper of any quality, size and weight, at the very lowest prices.

ENVELOPES.—They are the sole agents in this City for White & Corbin's machine-made Envelopes, said to be the best manufactured.

WRITING PAPERS.—Manilla, Straw and other wrapping papers constantly on hand.

Manufacturers supplied with Bleaching powders, Wires, Felts, Oil Vitriol, Ultramarine, Soda Ash, &c., &c.

Cash paid for rags and paper shavings.

J. A. H. HASBROUCK, STATIONER'S HALL, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., N. Y., importer and manufacturer, offers for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money, and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, penknives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates; cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call

---

1858.—BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, DIARIES, &c.—A large stock of all kinds of Paper, Blank Book and Stationery articles, at low prices. Account Books made to order, printed heads, paged, &c. Diaries of all sizes, for 1858,—some souvenir style for gifts.

RICH & LOUTRELL,
Stationers and Blank Book Manufacturers,
No. 64 Nassau-st., near Maiden-lane.

1858.—BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, PRINTING.—At No. 45 Maiden-lane. We offer the largest assortment, at very low prices to suit the times. Books made to pattern. Job printing, engraving, and lithographic work. Diaries and daily journals for 1858, all styles. Orders solicited. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

INSTRUCTION.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M.,

Principal of Hudson River Institute at Claverack, N. Y., offers board and tuition for $120 a year.

(Next term opens Jan. 2.)

ROCKLAND COUNTY FEMALE INSTITUTE—At Nyack, (opposite Tarrytown.) The Faculty consist of Rev. B. VAN ZANDT, President, and six experienced female teachers. The rates are $55 per term of 3 weeks, or $165 per year. The next term commences on Monday, Jan. 4. Early application will secure the choice of rooms. The following gentlemen may be referred to: Prof. H. CROSBY, of the New-York University; Rev S. I. PRIME, D. D., office New-York *Observer*; Hon. MORRIS FRANKLIN, No. 106 Broadway, New-York; Rev. A. B. VAN ZANDT, D. D., No. 69 St. Mark's-place, New-York; Mr. JOHN W. TOWT, No. 56 Beekman-st., New-York; Mr. JAMES S. ASPINWALL, No. 86 William st., New-York.

MR. POLBEAR, NO. 609 BROADWAY, will, on Saturday, Jan. 2, receive a few more boys or young men wishing to prepare for business. They will acquire manly, business-like habits, become quick in figures, rapid business writers and practical book keepers. Terms, for a Full Commercial Course, $25. One $15 seat vacant. Also one $10 seat for Book-Keeping.

FRENCH IN SIXTY LESSONS.—$5 PER QUARTER.—METHODE ROBERTSON.—Conversation Classes at No. 10 Waverley-place, near Broadway. Pupils from the very first lesson read, translate and answer in French to the question addressed. Lessons given at pupils' residences.

REV. D. C. VAN NORMAN (LATE PRINCIPAL of Rutgers Female Institute,) continues to receive Boarding and Day Pupils in his Institute for Young Ladies at No. 79 East 14th-st., near Union-square. His prospectus may be obtained by personal or written application.

BOYS' SCHOOL, NO. 81 EAST 16TH-ST., REopens Jan. 4, affording good facilities for education. Circulars with references at Shepard's Bookstore, Fulton-st., and at Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway.

J. H. TYNG, A. M.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., opened its fifteenth school-year on Monday, Sept. 14. GEO. W. CLARKE, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812 are respectfully invited to attend the North Church, corner of Fulton and William sts., on SATURDAY, Jan. 2, at 3 o'clock P. M. The Corps will assemble at No. 4 City Hall-place, with cockade on hat and medal on breast, at 2½ o'clock, to attend the Church in a body. Let every Veteran attend. By order.

H. RAYMOND, Commandant.

ISAAC M. PHYFE, Adjutant.

NEW-YORK TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.—The regular monthly meeting of the above Society is postponed from SATURDAY, Jan 2, to SATURDAY, Jan. 9, when a full attendance is requested. By order of the Union.

W. B. McMANUS, President.

ROBERT D. DACK, Recording Secretary.

NEW-YORK TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 6.—Jan. 1, 1858.—The Committee on Relief meet TO-MORROW (Saturday) AFTERNOON, from 4 to 7 P. M., at No. 142 Fulton-st.

C. F. TOWN, Chairman.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE NEW-YORK ALMANAC AND YEARLY RECORD FOR 1858—Now ready. Price 25 cents. For contents, see long advertisement in another place. Agents wanted to sell this book all over the City.

THE NEW-YORK ALMANAC AND YEARLY RECORD FOR 1858—Now ready. Price 25 cents. For contents, see long advertisement in another place. Agents wanted to sell this book all over the City.

A NEW BOOK FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

JUST PUBLISHED BY

D. APPLETON & CO., NEW-YORK.

PORTRAITS OF MY MARRIED FRIENDS;

OR, A PEEP INTO HYMEN'S KINGDOM.

BY UNCLE BEN.

1 vol., 12mo, with 7 illustrations, $1 25. Cloth, gilt edges, $1 75.

A work pronounced by those who have had an opportunity of inspecting the manuscript one of the most charming collections of portraitures of character, language. Illustrated from drawings by celebrated artists, and brought out in the best style, it forms one of the most beautiful and appropriate Christmas or Holiday Gift Books.

For sale by all Booksellers.

THE NEW-YORK ALMANAC AND YEARLY RECORD FOR 1858—Now ready. Price 25 cents. For contents, see long advertisement in another place. Agents wanted to sell this book all over the City.

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THE NEW-YORK ALMANAC AND YEARLY RECORD FOR 1858—Now ready. Price 25 cents. For contents, see long advertisement in another place. Agents wanted to sell this book all over the City.

FIRST EDITION EXHAUSTED.

MORRIS AND WILLIS' HOME JOURNAL.—The first number of this interesting popular weekly family newspaper, with new type, new features, and new attractions, will be issued Jan. 2, 1858. Terms, $2 a year, in advance. Office No. 107 Fulton-st. Now is the time to subscribe.

THE NEW-YORK ALMANAC AND YEARLY RECORD FOR 1858—Now ready. Price 25 cents. For contents, see long advertisement in another place. Agents wanted to sell this book all over the City.

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THE NEW-YORK ALMANAC AND YEARLY RECORD FOR 1858—Now ready. Price 25 cents. For contents, see long advertisement in another place. Agents wanted to sell this book all over the City.

DIARIES FOR 1858 IN FINE BINDINGS—Are just the thing for holiday presents. A great variety of sizes and styles, published and for sale, wholesale and retail, by KIGGINS & KELLOGG, Nos. 123 and 125 William-st.

PUNCH'S ALMANAC FOR 1858 HAS ARRIVED by steamship *Arago.*

WILMER & ROGERS, No. 42 Nassau-st.

THE NEW-YORK ALMANAC AND YEARLY RECORD FOR 1858—Now ready. Price 25 cents. For contents, see long advertisement in another place. Agents wanted to sell this book all over the City.

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the Office of the Navy Agent in New York, until 1 o'clock, on Friday, the 8th day of January next, for twenty thousand pounds of Navy cheese, of the quality and kind denominated "Dutch Edam Cheese:" said cheese to conform as to quality and form, to the samples deposited at the Navy-Yard, Brooklyn—each cheese to weigh about four pounds: to be thoroughly salted and well dried, and to be of the make of the current year.

The cheese to be put in good and substantial boxes of convenient sizes, similar to those now used for the cheese of the Navy, without any extra charge therefor.

Specimens of the same may be seen at the Inspector's Store, Navy-Yard, Brooklyn.

COMMISSIONERS OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT.—No. 413 Broome st., corner of Elm-st.—NEW YORK, Jan. 1, 1858.—A complaint book has been opened in the office of the Chief Clerk of this Board and also at the office of the Deputy Superintendent, in Brooklyn, No. 6, basement of City Hall. Citizens of both cities are respectfully invited to communicate all violations of City ordinances that may come under their observation, to these offices, between whom there will be a daily interchange upon all matters requiring the attention of the Police.

GEORGE W. EMBREE, Chief Clerk.

A CARD.—THE HON. DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Mayor elect, having signified his acceptance of the use of the Governor's room, kindly tendered him by the Common Council, to receive his fellow citizens on New-Year's Day, will be happy to avail himself of the opportunity thus afforded him of meeting the citizens on that day at the City Hall, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 P. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk C. C.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD CO.—CLEVELAND, Nov. 27, 1857.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of twelve Directors and transaction of other business, and especially to authorize an increase of the capital stock under the provisions of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio passed April 15, 1857. By order of the Board.

E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD Co., SEC.'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec 21, 1857.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company for the election of Directors will be held at the Office of the Company, in the city of Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, 1858. The Transfer books in the cities of New-York and Cleveland will be closed from Jan. 2 to Jan. 14, 1858.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MASTERTON, SMITH & SINCLAIR STONE DRESSING CO., foot of East 29th-st.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the above Company will be held at their office on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, 1858, for the election of officers for the ensuing year. Poll will be open from 9 to 11 o'clock A. M.

By order, ALEX. MASTERTON, President.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1857.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE.—NEW-YORK, JAN. 1, 1858.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Institution will be held at the Institute No. 264 Madison-street, on MONDAY EVENING, 11th inst., at 7½ o'clock, when the annual report will be presented and an election held for five trustees. The poll will be opened at 7½ o'clock and remain open half an hour. By order of the Board.

J. W. C. LEVERIDGE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EIGHTH AV. RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, December, 1857.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of this Company, for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of 8th-av. and 49th st., on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, 1858.

The poll will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock.

JOHN S HUNT, Secretary.

HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

NOTICE—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company will be held on the 4th of January, prox., at the office of the Company. Polls will open at 12 M. and close at 2 o'clock P. M.

J. C. WINANS, Secretary.

ST. NICHOLAS BANK, NO. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1857.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of election, will be held at the banking-house on Tuesday, the 12th January next. The poll will open at 12 and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES.—NO. 32 Chambers-st., New-York, Dec. 4, 1857.—Notice is hereby given that on all taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st day of January next interest will be added, at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, from the 7th day of September last to the date of payment. No money received after 2 o'clock.

WILSON SMALL, Receiver of Taxes.

NOTICE—IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE PERSONS having claims against the late firm of GEORGE & JAMES R. STORS, to present the same without delay, and all persons indebted to the above-named firm, are requested to call and settle the same, at the office of JAMES R. STORS, corner Lewis and 9th sts., East River.

REVOLVING PISTOLS OF ALL THE most approved patterns, for sale at Nos. 203 and 103 Broadway. CHARLES FOLSOM.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign the name of the late firm in the liquidation of its affairs.

WILLIAM R. TRAVERS,
LEONARD W. JEROME.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1857.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have this day formed a limited partnership, under the provisions of Article first of Title first of Chapter fourth of the second part of the Revised Statutes, and the amendments thereto. The name or firm under which said partnership is to be conducted is C. KOWALSKI. The general nature of the business intended to be transacted by said partnership is the purchase and sale of stocks, bonds and public and private securities, and all other financial transactions incident to the Stock, Exchange and Brokerage business. WILLIAM R. TRAVERS and LEONARD W. JEROME, both of whom reside in the City of New-York, are the only special partners, and CONSTANTINE KOWALSKI, who resides in the city of Brooklyn, the only general partner in said partnership; and they three are all the partners interested therein. The said WILLIAM R. TRAVERS has contributed the sum of $20,000 in cash to the common stock of the said partnership, and the said LEONARD W. JEROME has also contributed thereto as capital the further sum of $20,000 in cash. The said partnership will commence on the 1st day of January, 1858, and terminate on the 31st day of December, 1859, and its principal place of business is to be situated in the City of New York.

CONSTANTINE KOWALSKI,
WILLIAM R. TRAVERS,
LEONARD W. JEROME.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1857.

NOTICE.—MR. JOHN A. C. GRAY THIS DAY retires from the firm of BAILEY, SOUTHARD & CO. NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1857.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The dry goods commission business will be continued from this date by the subscribers, under the same firm, BAILEY, SOUTHARD & CO.

MARCUS SPRING,
(Of the late firm of Spring, Bradley & Buffum,)
FLOYD BAILEY,
CHAS. H. SOUTHARD.

NEW-YORK, Jan 1, 1858. THOS. B. MUSGRAVE.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned under the firm and style of E. W. CLARK, DODGE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the partners is authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

JOSEPH W. CLARK.
EDWARD DODGE.
LUTHER C. CLARK.
JAY COOKE.
THOMAS P. HUNTINGTON.
JOHN D. MAXWELL.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1857.

DISSOLUTION.—THE AGENCY OF H. AITKEN & CO., Agents of the New-Jersey Zinc Co., ceases this day, by its own limitation. The business of the Agency will be settled by the officers of the Company.

H. AITKEN,
A. L. BARBIER.

The business of the New-Jersey Zinc Company will hereafter be transacted by the officers of the Company.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1857. H. AITKEN, President.
A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—Owing to the state of Mr. F. T. SARGENT'S health, the partnership of BACON, SARGENT & CO. is this day dissolved, by mutual consent.

Mr. JOHN R BACON is authorized to use the signature of the firm, in settlement of pending business and outstanding accounts.

TIMOTHY DARLING.
A. MALLORY,
J. R. BACON,

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1858. F. T. SARGENT.

RENEWAL OF COPARTNERSHIP.—THE copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of BOONEN GRAVES & CO., and which expired by its own limitation on the 31st December, is this day renewed with seventy-five thousand dollars additional capital, contributed by the senior of the firm.

E. BOONEN GRAVES,
R. EMMET, Jr.,

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1858. JOS. W. HARTLEY.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HITHERTO existing between the subscribers, under the name of D. T. LANMAN & CO., is this day terminated by its own limitation.

DAVID T. LANMAN,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1857. GEORGE KEMP.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have formed a new copartnership for the conducting, as heretofore, of the wholesale drug business, under the firm of D. T. LANMAN & KEMP.

DAVID T. LANMAN,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1858. GEORGE KEMP.

NEW-YORK, DECEMBER 19, 1857.—THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of TAYLOR & GLASS, is dissolved this day, by mutual consent; and MR. RICHARD TAYLOR is authorized to collect all debts due the said firm, and to settle all claims against the same.

HENRY TAYLOR,
DAVID S. GLASS.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a Copartnership under the firm of WILSON & BRANIE, for the importation of English Earthenware and China, and the transaction of a general Shipping and Commission Business.

WM. H. WILSON,
J. WENTWORTH BRANIE,
JOHN B. WILSON.
No. 97 Pearl-st.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF HURLBUT, CHAPIN & CO., is this day dissolved in consequence of the death of Andrew A. Chapin.

JOSEPH M. HURLBUT,
WOODBRIDGE NEARING,
RUFUS L. TODD,
Surviving Partners.

JOSEPH M. HURLBUT and RUFUS L. TODD will sign in liquidation.

New-York, Jan. 1, 1858.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have formed a copartnership, and will continue the Straw-Goods business under the firm of W. J. ANDERSON & CO., at No. 63 Broadway.

WM. J. ANDERSON,
NATHAN G. BROWN.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Accounts may be settled with either of the undersigned. JOHN VAN BUREN,

Jan. 1, 1858—No. 9 Nassau-st H. W. ROBINSON.

THE FIRM OF DAWLEY & FURMAN this day expires by limitation; all unsettled business will be settled by either partners of said firm, at No. 28 Cortlandt-st., New-York WM. T. DAWLEY,

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1858. RENSSELAER FURMAN.

JOHN W. QUINCY HAVING ASSOCIATED with him Mr. GEORGE DAYTON, the business will be hereafter conducted under the firm of

JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1858.

AUCTION SALES.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

SATURDAY, JAN. 2, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., at No. 41 Myrtle-av., near Pearl st., the stock of a milliner in good order, consisting of ladies' bonnets, ribbons, and millinery goods. Also, two handsome showcases.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 46 Pine-st., cor. of William—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at Private Sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See Catalogue.

SHERIFF'S SALE—IN NEW-JERSEY, OF A valuable farm, under a high state of cultivation, containing about 1 8 acres of rich dairy and grass land, with sufficient wood for the uses of the farm. The improvements consist of a good two story house, with nine or ten rooms, and suitable outbuildings; abundance of pure water; a garden and orchard well stocked with fruit trees, and is now occupied by James Luckhurst. It is situated at Uniontown, New Jersey, two minutes' walk from the railroad depot and twenty miles from New-York City. Trains pass to and from it eight times a day. The above property is well worthy the attention of business men seeking a country residence, the sale is positive. Terms cash. Sale on SATURDAY, Jan. 2, at the Mansion House, Rahway, at 2 o'clock precisely.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS.—WANTED to exchange, a stone-front dwelling, built six years ago, 25x50, lot 25x100 feet, with the lot adjoining on Columbia st., Brooklyn, 3 minutes' walk from Wall-st. and 5 minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry, rented at $1,000 per annum, for a good dwelling house in the City of New-York, between 20th and 40th sts; would exchange for eligible City lots in same vicinity, or for a fine country residence at Fort Washington. Address box No. 1,055, New-York Post-Office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A VALUABLE farm, containing about 367 acres of land, situated in the State of Wisconsin about 15 miles from Racine and 24 from Milwaukee, and 1½ miles from a railroad depot. Would be exchanged for good productive property in the City of New-York, Hoboken or Jersey City, or would be sold on time to a good purchaser. Apply to M. S. MARSH & SON, No. 150 Greenwich-st., or to MOSES JAQUES, Rahway, New-Jersey.

$8.000.—A SECOND MORTGAGE ON 5th-av. house and lot for $8,000, for sale at a very large discount to an immediate purchaser. Title perfect and security ample. Call at No. 29 Wall-st., room 22, between 10 A. M and 3 P. M.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, A MEDIUM SIZE dwelling-house, in some respectable and accessible part of the City. English basement preferred. Address HOUSE Box No. 2,323, lower Post Office.

TO LET.

BROADWAY SHOW-ROOM,

No. 535, adjoining the Prescott House, and now occupied by MILLINERS, to let, with the other lofts, which are well and profitably tenanted.

It is a rare chance for responsible

MILLINERS.

TO LET—THE FIRST FLOOR, BASEMENT AND cellar, fronting on Nos. 26 Beekman and 18 Spruce sts.; 186 feet deep; possession, if required, on the 1st of February. Apply on the premises.

IRON FOUNDRY TO LET OR LEASE—AT No. 99 Grand-st., Brooklyn, three blocks from Grand-St. Ferry, 37 by 150 feet; steam engine, cupola, sand and everything complete for moulding. Rent low.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THREE FARMS, ONE THIRTY, ONE 75, and one 87 acres, situated 3 miles from Tarrytown, Westchester County, on the Sawmill River; the said farms are as productive as any in the county; abundance of water on each of them, fruit, &c.; two of the above having new houses; location very [illegible]. For further particulars, apply to G. B. [illegible] on the premises.

BOARDING.

WESTERN HOTEL, NOS. 9, 11, 13 AND 15 Cortland-st., New-York. Board $1 50 per day.

D. D. WINCHESTER,
THOS. D. WINCHESTER.

UNION-PLACE HOTEL, ON UNION-SQUARE, CORNER OF 14TH-ST.—The subscriber having released the above hotel, would respectfully return thanks to his friends and the public for the very liberal patronage he has formerly received. The house has recently been newly-furnished and is complete in all its appointments. A few families can be accommodated with suites of apartments on terms to suit the times. Transient boarders $2 per day. J. C. WHEELER.

COZZENS' HOTEL.—CORNER OF BROADWAY and Canal st., will be conducted by me hereafter under my personal supervision and proprietorship. A table d'hote, at 5 o'clock, will be established three days, similar to that of the American Hotel when kept by me. Board per day, $2. The restaurant will be continued as heretofore at the usual hours. WM. B. COZZENS.

DESIRABLE AND ELEGANT ACCOMMODAtions for one or two families (with private table, if preferred) can be obtained in an elegantly-furnished house, by applying at No. 17 Great Jones-st.; also, two or three single gentlemen will find furnished rooms, with or without board. References exchanged. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A YOUNG WIDOW LADY wishes to keep house for a gentleman—a widower preferred. To a party keeping house or contemplating doing so, they will find this an excellent opportunity. Address ESMERALDA, Union square Post-Office, stating particulars. Unexceptionable references given and required.

ROOMS ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, TO LET—In the house of a private family, in Hicks-st., opposite the Mansion House; one large, pleasant, furnished room, second story, to two gentlemen, for $8 a week; also, one smaller one to one gentleman, for $3 50, without meals. Address ERASMUS, Brooklyn Post-Office.

WANTED—A HOME IN SOME GOOD FAMILY for a discreet, intelligent Christian lady. Those having room to spare and preferring the society of one who would be found useful and agreeable, and would receive a moderate price for board, may address D., at this office, within three days.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN OF first respectability may obtain rooms, with breakfast and tea, and dinner on Sunday, in a small private family occupying a house on Brooklyn Heights near Wall-st. Ferry, by addressing Box No. 2,663 New-York Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE can be accommodated with a handsome parlor and bedroom, furnished; also, a single room for a gentleman; locality desirable, opposite Lafayette-place; references required. Apply to H. CROOKER, No. 19 Great Jones-st.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two or three single gentlemen, can obtain board in a private family by applying at No. 414 Pacific-st., between Bond and Nevins sts., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with a sitting-room and two bedrooms communicating, on the third floor, with grates, gas, &c., at No. 48 East 18th st., near Union-square.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN, OR A GENtleman and wife, may obtain a pleasant room, with board, at No. 142 McDougal-st., corner of Amity. Terms reasonable.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway for gentlemen and their wives, and for single gentlemen. C. BANTON.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife, or one or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms. N. B.—Partial board for gentlemen. Apply at No. 145 Lawrence-st. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board, by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—FURNISHED rooms, with good board, in a first-class house, can be had by applying at Dr. ADAMS', No. 141 Amity-st., between Henry and Clinton sts.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—AT NO 47 CONCORD-st., a convenient and pleasant location; rooms for a gentleman and wife, or single persons; house first-class; dinner at 6 o'clock. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMily, having three spare rooms, can accommodate a gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen. Apply at No. 11 Tillary-st.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—THE SECOND FLOOR, consisting of three rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board, to let to parties wishing a quiet home in a genteel neighborhood. Location near the Wall-st. and South Ferries, Brooklyn. Address QUIET HOME, Brooklyn Post-Office.

BOARD AND MUSIC.—WANTED, BY A WELL recommended German music teacher, (young man,) a well-furnished room, with full or partial board, in a respectable family, where his services as music teacher will be required. Address GERMAN MUSIC TEACHER, *Times* Office, New-York.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY.—A gentleman is desirous of obtaining rooms for the Winter, with board, for himself, wife and child, where the comforts of a home may be realized. Address, stating location and accommodations, O. W., *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AND wife, between 3d and 9th avs. and Bleecker and 20th sts.; a private family preferred. Address, stating particulars as to room, terms, &c., E. M. M., at this office.

WANTED—THOSE HAVING ROOM TO SPARE, and would prefer the society of one who would be found useful and agreeable, to that of receiving a moderate price for board, &c., may address D., at this office, within three days.

NO. 44 UNION-SQUARE, OPPOSITE THE PARK.—A suite of front rooms, on second floor, with every convenience, and well furnished, to be let with board. Also, a large front room on third floor, and accommodations for a few single gentlemen.

NO. 5 BREVOORT-PLACE—TENTH ST., third door West of Broadway. Parlor and bedrooms to let, just vacated.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS IN A PRIVATE HOUSE.—A gentleman wishes a handsomely-furnished parlor and bedroom with private breakfast. Location between 14th and 20th sts. and 4th and 6th-avs. Address Box No. 39 Post-Office.

BOARD SEEKERS CAN BE SUITED WITH just such accommodations as they may wish by calling at No. 289 Broadway, Room No. 6½. Families having rooms for respectable parties will confer a favor by calling, in order that all may be suited without delay.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET LOW.—Apply at No. 71 East 16th-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

GOLD-MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Manufacturers, No. 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, were awarded the First Premium where and whenever they brought their Piano-Fortes into competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Received the two First Prize Medals at the Metropolitan Fair, Washington, 1855.

The First Premium, a Gold Medal, for the best Piano-Forte at the American Institute, Crystal Palace, New-York, 1855.

The First Premium, a Gold Medal, for the best Piano-Forte at the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, 1856.

The First Prize Medal for the best Piano-Forte at the American Institute, Crystal Palace, New-York, 1856.

(We had no piano-fortes in the Crystal Palace, 1857.)

The First Premium, a Gold Medal, for the best Grand Piano at the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, 1857.

The First Premium at the State Fair, Detroit, 1857.

The First Premium at the State Fair, Richmond, 1857.

Among the Judges were the first musical talent of the country, such as W. Mason, Gottschalk, Wollenhaupt, &c. Grand and Square Pianos constructed with the full wooden and iron frame combined, are warranted for three years, and will now be sold at greatly reduced prices to suit the times.

GOLD MEDAL PIANO-FORTES.—THE highest premium awarded by the American Institute in 1857; also medals for 1855 and 1856. The Gold Medal Premium has this year been awarded to the Pianos of SCHUETZE & LUDOLFF, No. 452 Broome-st., New-York, over those sent from Boston, Albany and Troy, as well as many others from this City. For strength and sweetness combined, the pianos of these gentlemen have never been surpassed. They are full, soft and rich, yet forcible, and easy to the touch. In external appearance, too, they are second to none, being highly finished, and elegant in form. In short, they are thoroughly excellent, and the public has already seconded the decision of the judges.

SCHUETZE & LUDOLFF, No. 452 Broome-st.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles

Wholesale and Retail,

At prices from $25 and upward.

WARREN WARD,

No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 38,)

Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled, solid oak and grained chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of these cheap and fashionable styles of Bedroom Furniture will find an extensive assortment at H. F. FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster st., New-York.

THREE LARGE FIRST-CLASS

PROPELLERS FOR SALE.

By virtue of a resolution passed by the Board of Directors, the New-York and Albany Propeller Line offer for sale the entire property of said Company, consisting of the large propeller *E. Corning*, 800 tons burden, built in 1857; also the large propeller *Western World*, 700 tons burden, built in 1856, and the propeller *Hoboken*, 500 tons burden; one large double-deck barge, planks, planking, trucks, &c., suitable for an extensive freighting business of live stock, &c., &c. Together with the leases of the piers and wharves in Albany and New-York if desired.

This Line has done a large and profitable business during the season of 1857, and is now offered for sale to close the concern. It affords a rare opportunity for a profitable investment.

Terms made known at the office of the Company, No. 130 Quay-st., Albany.

G. A. WOOLVERTON, Preside

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISHman just landed, having the highest testimonials; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses, is an experienced coachman, can milk cows, work in a garden, and is a very respectable, careful man, useful in many respects. Appreciates a home more than wages. Apply at 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION, FOR a private family, City or country, where a quiet comfortable home might be found; will be found a valuable competent person in a family that may need such help; is very fond of children: references from her employers, where she has lived for years. Inquire at No. 107 Madison-av.

WANTED—A SMART AND INTELLIGENT GERman Protestant girl desires a situation; is a good plain cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer, is obliging and kind to children, and willing to be useful; has the best of City reference; would have no objection to the country. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS; IS competent to cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and all kinds of family sewing, and is a good seamstress; is willing to assist with children; has the best of City reference from her last place. Address, for two days, SEAMSTRESS *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in fine washing and ironing; is a very good washer and ironer. Call for two days at No 96 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., rear house, first floor. Best of City references from her last place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID by a girl fully competent in every particular; has been with her present employer going on four years, and given universal satisfaction; can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 397 Grand-st., where any information will be given cheerfully. P. S.—Is good to children.

WANTED.—A COACHMAN WANTS A SITUAtion who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches. Good City reference. Has no objection to go to any part of the United States, and would make himself useful to any one who may engage him. Address G. B., No. 88 15th st., corner of 3d-av.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT woman, a place as assistant housekeeper and seamstress, or as nurse. Has the best of reference from her last place where she lived five years. Understands her business thoroughly; would go to the country. Inquire at No. 42 East 24th-st., her present employer's.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman; is a good cook, washer and ironer; understands baking and pastry; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 36 Hammersley-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman a situation to travel to any part of the United States or Europe, as nurse or to attend an invalid lady; is kind and obliging, and highly recommended. Call for two days at No 171 East 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress. Would have no objections to do the housework of a small family. Is a good baker. Can procure the best of City reference. Apply at No. 247 27th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY THREE PROTESTant young women; one as chambermaid and waiter; one as cook; one as nurse and seamstress; one to do general housework. Also, by four very nice colored women. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED.—A HEALTHY, RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman, who has just lost her babe, would like to nurse a child, either at home or at the parents' residence. Good references given.
MRS. McLELLAN, No. 174 Madison-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, employment on a farm; understands all kinds of farm-work; is a first-rate teamster. No objection to any part of the country. Call, or address, J. H., No. 331 Greenwich-st., for 3 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, by a respectable girl, a native of the West Indies; can tend an infant from its birth, and do chamberwork, if required: understands the duties of housekeeper. Call at No. 444 6th-av., corner 27th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A GOOD COOK, and to wash and iron, by a very competent woman, with good City reference; understands meats, poultry and game, soups, pastry and bread. Can be seen during two days at No. 90 12th st., west of 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook; understands it in all its branches—bread, pastry and jellies. No objections to City or country. Can give satisfactory reference. Call for two days at No. 54 Prince-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can do all kinds of fine sewing; has no objection to do light chamber-work. Good City references can be seen at No. 81 West 19th-st., second floor.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN (AMERICAN) WISHes to make an engagement from Jan. 1 with some wholesale house, as assistant book-keeper; has had several years' experience, and is capable of keeping books by double entry. Refers to last employers. Address M., *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A NEAT GIRL, JUST LANDED from the Old Country, a situation as chambermaid and assist with light housework; is a willing and an agreeable person; does embroidery. Wages $4. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a private family. The best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 166 West 20th-st., near 8th-av., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as laundress or chambermaid, and to do fine washing: does up muslins in the neatest style. Best City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 107 East 13th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A Scotchman who thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages, and a good driver. Has the best of city and country references from his last employer. Call or address at No. 682 Houston-st., for two days, where he can be seen.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as first-rate cook; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. Call at No. 223 East 13th-st.; has the best of City reference; can be seen until engagad.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED Scotch woman, to do general housework or plain cooking; willing to make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 249 25th-st., between 9th and 10th-avs., back basement. Can be seen for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY, HONest man, with undoubted reference, in City or country; can do all kinds of farm work; understands well the management of horses or oxen: wages is no consideration for the Winter months. Apply at No. 307 Bowery for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation to cook, wash and iron; is a firstrate washer and ironer, and an excellent baker; understands her business well, and can give the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 96 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., rear house, 2d floor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY THREE PROTESTant young women; one as cook, washer and ironer; one as chambermaid and waiter, or laundress; one as nurse and seamstress; also, by three very nice colored young women. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, who can give the very best of City recommendations, desires a situation to do general housework. Can be seen at No. 324 West 24th-st., until next Wednesday afternoon.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, employment on a farm; understands all kinds of farm-work, is a first-rate teamster, no objection to any part of the country. Call, or address J. H., No. 331 Greenwich-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS AN EXPERIENCED nurse and seamstress, by a very competent girl, who can tend an infant from its birth; would travel with a lady. Call at No. 141 Amity-st., corner 6th av.

WANTED—WET NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE healthy woman wants a child to nurse at her residence; can give excellent reference. Apply at No. 623 Washington-st., up stairs, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AGED SCOTCHwoman, to do general housework and plain cooking. Willing to make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 249 West 25th-st., back basement.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as cook; would assist in washing. Good City reference. Call at No. 127 West 24th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A DUTCH GIRL, to go into the country to do general housework in a private family. Apply to Miss SMITH, Dressmaker, Canal-st., second landing, Staten Island.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as nurse, or to do the chamberwork and waiting of a small family. Apply at No. 112 West 20th-st.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY AN AGED SCOTCH lady, to do general housework, and plain cook in a private family. Apply at No. 249 in West 25th-st., in back basement, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GERman girl, as chambermaid, or to take care of children, in a private family. Apply at No. 84 Elizabeth-st., 3d story.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A REspectable Protestant girl, with good City reference. Inquire for two days, at No. 184 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, IN A LAWYER'S OFfice, by a man who writes a good hand, and has been in one before. Address T. S., *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A MEMBER OF THE BAR WISHES A clerkship in a lawyer's office. Address EGO, *Times* office.

TEACHERS.

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, No. 346 Broadway, supplies schools and families with competent teachers, tutors and governesses; schools with pupils, parents with school circulars, and teachers with desirable engagements. Wanted—a lady to teach music, calisthenics and painting; also, a gentleman to teach painting, music and French. Apply immediately, to SMITH & BOYD, No. 346 Broadway.

PRINTING.

PRINTING BY STEAM.
COPPER-FACED TYPE.
STATIONERS' HALL, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., N. Y.,
J. A. H. HASBROUCK,
PRINTER, LITHOGRAPHER and STATIONER.
All kinds of PRINTING executed in the best style,
WITH COPPER-FACED TYPE, AT THE LOWEST RATES.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—ON AND AFTER THE 2d of January next we will pay the half-yearly interest on the following Bonds, viz.:
Of the State of Indiana, issued for Banking purposes, 5 per cents.
City of Chillicothe, Ohio, 7 per cents.
Town of Marietta, Ohio, 7 per cents.
Ross County, Ohio, 7 per cents.
Washington County, Ohio, 7 per cents.
Champaign County, Ohio, 7 per cents., issued to the Columbus, Piqua and Indiana Railroad.
Scioto County, Ohio, 7 per cents.
City of Portsmouth, Ohio, 7 per cents.
Allen County, Ohio, 7 per cents.
Crawford County, Ohio, 7 per cents.
Chicago City Sewerage Bonds 6 and 7 per cents.
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1857.

SOUTH BROOKLYN SAVINGS BANK, No. 170 Atlantic-st., Dec. 28, 1857.
DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over $500, will be credited accounts entitled thereto on Jan. 1, payable on and after the 20th.
Interest not called for will be deemed principal, and draw interest from the 1st.
Money deposited from this date to Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8.
E. DUNNING, Secretary. IRA SMITH, President.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1857.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. per annum on all sums of over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st of January next, will be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18. Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal.
The Bank is open for business daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 P. M. to 7 P. M., at No. 61 Chambers-st., east of Broadway. JOSEPH STUART, President.
JOHN MANNING, Comptroller.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—No. 482 Grand-st., corner of Willett. DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. per annum on all sums of over $500 which shall have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st of January next, will be paid to depositors on and after Monday, Jan. 18, 1858.
Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal.

FULTON BANK, New-York, Dec. 14, 1857.
THE FULTON BANK WILL PAY A SEMI-ANNUAL dividend of five per cent. (5) to the Stockholders on and after the 2d day of January next.
(This dividend is in place of the usual dividend for November, which was omitted to be declared at that period.)
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 19th inst. to the 1st proximo, inclusive.
By order of the Board of Directors,
(Signed,) W. J. LANE, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—MANHATTAN SAVINGS Institution, No. 644 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st. The Trustees of this Institution have ordered the usual semi-annual dividend to be paid on all deposits, (entitled thereto) at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on all of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500, payable on Jan. 18.
Dividends not called for will be credited and draw interest as principal. E. J. BROWN, President.
A. A. ALVORD, Sec.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1857.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OFFICE DELAWARE and Hudson Canal Company, New-York, Dec. 7, 1857. The Board of Managers of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after SATURDAY, the 26th inst., at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place. The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 21st inst. By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN (MAINE) INSURANCE COMPANY.
Great Western Buildings, No. 33 Pine-st.
The usual semi-annual interest dividend of 3½ per cent. on the $1,000,000 cash capital stock of this Company will be paid at this office on and after Jan. 2. Transfer books will be closed from the 28th inst. till the declaration of the dividend of profits for the fiscal year can be made to stockholders and customers in January.
DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 Broadway, corner of Park-place, New-York, Dec. 14, 1857.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent., payable on and after the 2d of January next.
The Transfer Books will be closed on the 20th inst.
WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1857.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF four per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank, has this day been declared, payable on and after TUESDAY Jan. 5. The Transfer Books are closed until that date.
By order of the Board. G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 65 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1857.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of eight per cent. for six months, terminating the 31st inst., payable on and after Jan. 2. The transfer books will be closed with that date. JOHN BAKER.

METROPOLITAN BANK, NO. 108 BROADWAY.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1857.—The Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent., payable on and after Monday, the 4th of January prox.
The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. until the day of payment. GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1857.
BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of three and a half per cent., (3½,) payable on and after Jan. 2, 1858.
The transfer books will be closed until 4th of January.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Hanover Fire Insurance Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of 6 per cent., payable at their office, No. 45 Wall-street, on demand. By order of the Directors. DORAS L. STONE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1858.

PARK BANK DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT and Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of THREE PER CENT., payable on and after the 11th of January next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 4th to the 11th January.
CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.
New-York, Dec. 31, 1857.

SEVENTH WARD BANK—NEW-YORK, DEC. 22, 1857.—FORTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent., payable on and after the 2d of Janury next.
By order of the Board. A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

UNION BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1857.
DIVIDEND.—THIS BANK WILL PAY A DIVIdend of four per cent. to the stockholders on and after the 2d January next. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. to the 2d proximo. By order of the board of Directors. E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.

CONTINENTAL BANK, New-York, Dec. 26, 1857.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER cent. on the capital stock of this Bank will be paid the stockholders on and after Tuesday, Jan. 5 next. The transfer books will be closed from the 29th inst. to Jan. 6, inclusive. E. W. TALMAN, Acting Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1857.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of 4 per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Bank, payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d of January proximo. RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

MERCHANT'S EXCHANGE BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1857.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after Jan. 9, next. By order, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1857.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent., payable to stockholders on and after Monday, Jan. 4, 1858.
By order of the Board. P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK, Dec. 40, 1857.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Bank will be payable to the stockholders on the 8th day of January, 1858, until which time the transfer books will be closed.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST DUE JAN. 1, 1858, ON the Bonds of the city of Clarksville, Tenn., in favor of the Memphis, Clarksville and Louisville Railroad Company, will be paid on and after that day, at the Park Bank, upon presentation of the proper coupons.
CHAS. M. HILER, Mayor.

HARTFORD CITY COUPONS.—THE COUpons due Jan. 1, 1858, on Bonds of the City of Hartford, payable in New-York, will be paid on presentation at our office on and after Saturday, Jan. 2.
KETCHUM, HOWE & CO., No. 45 William-st.

IRVING BANK.—NEW-YORK, DEC. 31, 1857.—A Dividend of 3 per cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on and after the 9th of January proximo. The Transfer Books will be closed to that date inclusive.
By order of the Board.
DAN. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

MAYSVILLE AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—A dividend of two per cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this Company, on demand, after 1st proximo, at the office of CAMMANN & CO., No. 56 Wall-st. B. WILSON, Treasurer.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SLEIGH BELLS! SLEIGH BELLS!!—G. JASSATH, manufacturer of Sleigh Bells, Gig Saddles, Pads, Military Belts, Pistol Holsters, Gun Cases, Shot-bags, &c., has removed to No. 46 Beekman-st., New-York.

HORSES TAKEN TO KEEP FOR THE Winter cheap, in Westchester County. Apply to the Metropolitan Stables, corner of Prince and Crosby sts

LAND WARRANTS.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED BY
KIRTLAND & CO.,
NO. 43 WALL-ST.

U. S. PASSPORTS—INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELERS—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Bounty Lands. Pensions. Extra Pay, &c., procured.

HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME,
AND
HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF SODA.
For sale by EVERETT & SMITH,
No. 244 Canal-st., near Centre.

FINANCIAL.

MORSE & CO.,
BANKERS,
Nos. 49 Wall-st. and 41 William-st.,
NEW-YORK.
Having established reliable and prompt correspondents throughout the United States and Canadas, are prepared to make collections and render quick returns, at a commission of fifty cents for each collection, without reference to the amount.
Stocks and bonds bought and sold on commission.
Prime mercantile paper discounted at the market rate.
Domestic and foreign exchange bought and sold.
Drafts on New-Orleans, Mobile, Galveston, and all the principal points in the United States and Canadas for sale.
Cash advanced on sound securities that have a quotable market value and are of ready sale.
Interest allowed on deposits and running accounts.
Dividends collected and proceeds remitted per order.
Bonds and mortgages on first-class City property negotiated.
REFERENCES:
JAMES G. KING'S SONS, New-York.
KETCHUM, HOWE & CO., New-York.
CHAS. H. MARSHALL & CO., New-York.
Hon. S. J. TILDEN, New-York.
Hon. W. F. HAVEMEYER, New York.
CONTINENTAL BANK, New-York.
WRIGHT & WHITMAN, Boston.
SUTER, LEA & CO., Washington, D. C.
THOS. BIDDLE & CO., Philadelphia.
OGDEN, FLEETWOOD & CO., Chicago.
WATERMAN & BRO., New-Orleans.
McDOWELL, MILLS & CO., New-Orleans.
R. & D. G. MILLS, Galveston.
W. A. BRITTON & CO., Natchez.
McKIM & CO., Baltimore.
J. R. CRAIG, Shenectady, N. Y.
Hon. A. G. DAUBY, Utica, N. Y.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
WE ISSUE SIGHT BILLS ON THE
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
In sums of £1 upwards, at $5 per £.
Address,
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

BANKING AND COLLECTION OFFICE.
SMALLEY, WEED & BARTLETT,
No. 54 Wall-st., New-York,
Having reliable correspondents, will collect paper payable at all accessible points in the United States and Canadas at a commission of one-quarter of 1 per cent., and proceeds delivered to our customers promptly on the day received.
Our firm will continue to be represented at the Stock Exchange Board, and will attend promptly to all orders for the purchase and sale of bonds and stocks. Our transactions at the Board being strictly on commission, we are enabled to give entire satisfaction to those who may favor us with their orders.
References—Moses Taylor, Esq., Wm. B. Astor, Esq., New-York.

NOTICE.—THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF LOUISville, issued for account of the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad Company, falling due Jan. 1, 1858, will be paid by the Bank of America, on and after that date. These bonds are for $1,000 each, and are numbered from 76 to 100, inclusive.
The interest on bonds of the city of Louisville, issued to Louisville and Frankfort Railroad Company, due 1st January, and the interest on bonds of Louisville and Frankfort Railroad Company, due same date, will be paid by the Bank of America.

NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF COUPONS ISSUED BY Municipality No. 2, of the City of New-Orleans, to City Bank, Samuel T. Arnold, J. G. Frothingham and Jos. Fowler, Jr., and of Consolidated and Railroad Bond Coupons, due and payable in New-York on the 1st of January next, are hereby notified that the funds are deposited with the Bank of America, New-York, where they will be paid on demand, on and after Jan. 2.
E. ROUSSEAU, Cashier
Of Citizens' Bank of Lousiana.

TO SAN FRANCISCO BOND HOLDERS.—Owing to litigation between the City of San Francisco and Funded Debt Commissioners, interest on the City Bonds will be paid there instead of New-York, as heretofore. The collection of the coupons will be attended to by GREENE & NELSON, San Francisco, by applying to the subscriber, from 10 to 11 A. M.
W. E. GREENE, No. 159 Washington-st., New-York.
References—Messrs. JEWELL, HARRISON & CO., BASS & CLARK, New-York.

$250,000 ST. LOUIS COUNTY ANTICIPATION TAX BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the above Bonds, payable in 1861 to 1864, bearing 7 per cent interest, payable semi-annually. Said Bonds are issued in anticipation of a special tax to meet the same, ordered by the Legislature of Missouri, and are similar to $1,200,000 issued by said county in 1863, all of which have been paid except $300,000 due 1st January next. E. D. MORGAN & CO.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 88 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, DEC. 31, 1857.—The semi-annual interest on the Convertible Bonds of this Company, due on Jan. 1, will be paid on the presentation of the Coupons at the office of this Company, on and after Jan. 2, 1858.
The Books for the Transfer of Stock will be closed from this date to Jan. 15, 1858, inclusive. By order of the Board. AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF MILWAUKEE AND SUPERIOR RAILROAD CO., No. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1857.
THE INTEREST COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1858, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Milwaukee and Superior Railroad Company will be paid on presentation at their office No. 44 Exchange-place on and after Jan. 2. C. R. ALTON, President.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, Athens County, Ohio, Athens, Dec. 21, 1857.
IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE FAILURE OF the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, New-York, the Coupons of the Athens County Bonds, to the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company, which are payable at the office of said Company, will hereafter be paid at this office. E. H. MOORE, Auditor.

MILWAUKEE AND CHICAGO, (WISCONSIN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD COMPANY.—Office No. 21 Nassau st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1857.—Coupons of Milwaukee City Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1858, issued to the Green Bay, Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad Company, will be paid on presentation at this office on and after this date. C. E. SCOFIELD, Treasurer.

JERSEY CITY WATER BONDS.—THE Coupons of the Jersey City Water Bonds due on the 1st day of January next, will be paid on presentation at the Continental Bank, New-York, or at the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, Jersey City, on the 31st of December inst.
CHARLES FINK, President.
JERSEY CITY, Dec. 24, 1857.

INTEREST AGENCY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, IN AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK.—Notice is hereby given, that the interest accruing on the stocks of the State of Illinois, on the first Monday in January next, will be paid on and after the 4th proximo, by C. F. Lowe, in the American Exchange Bank.
JAMES MILLER, Treasurer of Illinois.

SCRANTON COAL AND LAND CO.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—A meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company in this City, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13 next, at 1 o'clock P.M. D. P. BARHYDT, Secretary.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1857.
NOTICE.—THE FOURTH INSTALLMENT OF $25 on each share of the Increased Capital Stock of this Bank will be payable at the banking house on SATURDAY, the 2d January next. By order of the Board.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

THE LACKAWANNA AND BLOOMSBURG Railroad Company will pay the interest due on their Mortgage Bonds on the 1st of January at the Mercantile Bank. This Road, we are informed is now completed and in operation its entire length from Scranton, Penn., to Rupert, a distance of 57 miles.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS OF THE CLEVELAND and Toledo Railroad Company will be paid from and after the 1st of January, 1858, at the Corn Exchange Bank.
J. B WARING, President.

CASH ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE and sale of Stocks and Bonds solicited by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., New-York.
REFERENCES—Bank of the Republic, American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons due Jan. 1, 1858, on $400,000 First Mortgage Bonds of that Company, will be paid after that day at the office of
Dec. 24, 1857. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

MADISON, FON DU LAC AND MICHIGAN RAILROAD CO.—The coupons of the Farm Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due Jan. 1, 1858, will be paid at the Broadway Bank, on presentation, on and after Jan. 2, 1858. S. L. ROSE, President.

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons of the Bonds of this Company, due Jan. 1, will be paid at the Corn Exchange Bank on and after 2d proximo.

INTEREST OF THE CITY OF QUINCY, ILL.—The Coupons of the City of Quincy falling due 1st of January next, will be paid at the office of WOODRUFF & CO., No. 40 Broad st.

BOSTON, CONCORD AND MONTREAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons on the Bonds of this Company, due Jan. 1, 1859, will be paid by J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON, No. 18 Exchange-place.

THE INTEREST COUPONS ON BONDS of Rock Island County, Ill., due Jan. 1, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, by
HALSTED & GILMAN, No. 49 Exchange-place.

THE COUPONS OF THE COUNTY OF St. Louis, due on the 1st of January, 1858, will be paid by the Bank of Commerce in New-York.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

EXPRESSES.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA EXPRESS COMPANY,
AND EXCHANGE DEALERS.
A JOINT-STOCK COMPANY.
CAPITAL $600,000.
Offices No. 82 Broadway, New-York; No. 40 Court-square, Boston; No. 400 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.
Expresses sent to California, Oregon and Sandwich Islands on 5th and 20th, and to Havana on 7th, 12th and 27th of each month.
Exchange for sale in sums to suit, on California, Oregon, Sandwich Islands, Havana, Boston, and Philadelphia.
NOTICE TO CALIFORNIA BOND-HOLDERS.—W., F. & Co. are now prepared to receive the old Bonds of the State of California, transport the same to Sacramento City, and procure new ones, in accordance with the act of April 28, 1857, and return same to this City.

GUANO
From the Island of Elide in the Pacific Ocean, 1,600 tons just received and for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by
GEORGE G. HOBSON, No. 42 South-st.

FOR EUROPE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec. 9.
AMERICA, Lott, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 16.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec. 23
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 30.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wed'day, Jan. 6, 1858.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wed'y, Jan. 13, 1858.
AFRICA, Shann, leaves N. York Wednes'y, Jan. 20, 1858.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:
The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.
These ships have been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.
The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction YET UNEQUALED.
Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, Jan. 16......1858	Wednesday, Feb. 3......1858
Saturday, Feb. 13......1858	Wednesday, March 3......1858
Saturday, March 13......1858	Wednesday, March 31......1858
Saturday, April 10......1858	Wednesday, April 28......1858
Saturday, April 14......1858	Wednesday, May 12......1858
Saturday, May 8......1858	Wednesday, May 26......1858
Saturday, May 22......1858	Wednesday, June 9......1858
Saturday, June 8......1858	Wednesday, June 23......1858
Saturday, June 19......1858	Wednesday, July 3......1858

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mail and passengers, on SATURDAY, Jan. 9, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin.........$130 | Second Cabin.........$75
This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."
For freight or passage, apply to
WM. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail Feb. 6.
The steamer ARAGO will receive Breadstuffs on freight at sailing vessel rates, until Thursday, the 7th.

GREAT REDUCTION ON FARE TO EUROPE.
First Cabin.....$80 | Second Cabin...$60 | Third Class.....$30
In the first-class paddle-wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,000 tons, C. D. LUDLOW, Commander, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, P. E. LEFEVRE, to sail from Pier No. 3 North River, at noon precisely, carrying the United States Mails, viz:

Leave New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton and New-York.	Havre and Southampton for New York.
Ariel, Jan. 24.	Feb. 20,	Feb 24,
North Star, Feb. 20.	March 20,	March 24.

The steamers touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Steamship BALTIC, J. J. COMSTOCK, Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively on SATURDAY, Jan. 16, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.
For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.
Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock A. M. All letters must pass through the Post-office; any others will be returned.
NOTICE—The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction yet unequaled.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WILLIAM CUMMING, Commander; NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander; GLASGOW, 1,952 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing these new and powerful steamers from New-York to Glasgow direct, as follows:
FROM NEW-YORK. FROM GLASGOW.
New-York, Saturday, Jan. 16, 12 noon.
RATES OF PASSAGE:
First class, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage apply to JAMES RAEBURN, Agent, No. 17 Broadway. New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The United States mail steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, will leave on SATURDAY, Jan. 2, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the Great Southern Mail Line. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage half-price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship FLORIDA, Captain ISAAC CROWELL, will leave for Savannah on SATURDAY, Jan. 2, from pier No. 4 North River, at 3 o'clock, P. M. Bills of lading signed only on board. For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.
Steamers for Florida connect at Savannah, leaving every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Monday, Nov. 9, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:
Dunkirk Express, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., *via* Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.
Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, every day.
These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
CHARLES MORAN, President.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD. —WINTER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Wednesday, Nov. 25, 1857,
TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT CORNER OF WHITE AND CENTRE STS.
9½ A. M.—Mail train for Albany, stopping at all stations north of Williams Bridge.
6¼ P. M.—White Plains train, stopping at all stations.
LEAVE TWENTY-SIXTH-ST.
8 A. M.—Williams Bridge train, stopping at all stations.
11¼ A. M.—White Plains train, stopping at all stations.
2¾ P. M.—Williams Bridge train, stopping at all stations.
3 P. M.—Millerton train, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations north.
4 P. M.—The Croton Falls train, stopping at all stations.
5½ P. M.—Williams Bridge train, stopping at all stations.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY —Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 26, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 4:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:20 and 4 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—From Dec. 2, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. as follows: Express trains 6¾ and 11¼ A. M. and 4:45 P. M.; Poughkeepsie trains at 8¾ A. M. and 3¾ P. M.; Peekskill freight train at 1¾ P. M. from 31st-st. only, and passenger train at 5½ P. M. from Chambers-st. Sing Sing train at 4 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Christopher and 30th-st. Stations only. Trains for New-York leave Troy 6:15 A. M., 12:35 and 5:15 P. M., and East Albany at 6:25 A. M., 12:45 and 5:25 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, *via* JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.
No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:50, and 5 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

MEDICAL.

ROMAN EYE BALSAM,
For weak and inflamed eyes. This Balsam is the very best preparation that can be used for inflammatory diseases of the eyes. In cases where the ball of the eye is thickly covered with blood it acts almost like magic, and removes all appearance of disease after two or three applications. For sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU.
—HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Gravel.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Bladder.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Kidneys.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Dropsy.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of "Buchu," for general weakness.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from excesses.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from exposure.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from imprudence.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate diseases.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is taken by male and female.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU.
For nervous and debilitated sufferers, and removes all the symptoms, viz: Loss of power, loss of memory, general weakness, dimness of vision, languor and universal lassitude of the muscular system, temporary suffusion, loss of sight, inability, &c.
If these symptoms are allowed to go on, (which this medicine invariably removes,) soon follow fatuity and epileptic fits. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases—Insanity and Consumption?
The records of Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness of the truth of this assertion.

With woful measures, wan Despair,
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU gives
Health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek.

If you are suffering from any of the above distressing ailments, procure the remedy at once.
Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open to the inspection of all.
Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address.
Address letters H. J. HELMBOLD, No. 52 South 10th-st., Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.
Agents: BARNES & PARK, Broadway; F. C. WELLS & CO., No 115 Franklin-st.; C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, New-York; and of all druggists and dealers throughout the United States, Canada and the British Provinces.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—Ask for HELMBOLD'S. Take no other.
Cures guaranteed.

RICORD'S, VELPEAU'S, CIVIAL'S, ACTON'S CURLING'S, and the Venereal Hospital Practice, of Paris and London, by Dr. LARMONT. As some persons afflicted with Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures Primary and Constitutional Syphilis, Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions, Impotency, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this medium of informing them that he is the only graduate in this City who is exclusively treating and curing those diseases, and whose connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, curing the oldest and most severe cases, at No. 82 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 9 A. M. till 8 P. M. The Doctor's MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, nearly 400 pages, 100 picture illustrations, is $1. It gives all the advertised medicines. It should be seen by the afflicted, before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities.
We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, &c.*

DR. WATSON HAS FOR A LONG SERIES of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Separate consulting rooms.
Dr. WATSON'S NEW WORK, THE CAUSE AND CURE, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the venereal disease in its different forms—Spermatorrhœa, the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1. No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

CONSUMPTION, PARALYSIS, NERVOUS DISEASES, &c.—Doctor Joseph G. will undertake to cure any kind of diseases, especially those given up by medicine. Address or apply to Doctor J. GRIERRE, from 10 to 12, at No. 10 Waverley-place, near Broadway, New-York.

BANK NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE WESTERN BANK OF SCOTLAND have duly assigned to us for the benefit of creditors all the property of the said Bank in the United States, or on the way thereto, and all the claims and demands of said Bank against all persons living or transacting business therein. Mr. JAMES McCLELLAND, JR., of Glasgow, our Attorney in fact, may be found at the office of Messrs. FOSTER & THOMSON, No. 69 Wall-st.
J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS,
JAMES THOMSON.
New-York, Dec. 24, 1857.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—Corner 3d-av. and 9th-st. Moneys deposited on or before Monday, Jan. 11, will bear interest from that date at the rate of 6 per cent interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 o'clock to 8 o'clock. THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
PHILLIP W. ENGS, CHARLES MILES. } Vice-Presidents.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK—NO. 3 Chambers-st., two doors from Chatham. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum will be paid on sums from $5 to $500, inclusive, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All money deposited on or before the 9th day of January, will draw interest from the 1st of January. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursday from 5 to 7 P. M. PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANK—INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS, AND OTHERS—No. 516 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.
Money deposited on or before SATURDAY, Jan. 9, will draw interest the same as if deposited Jan. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock.
MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 69 Warren-st., one door from Greenwich-st.—Interest at the rate of six per cent. on sums from $1 to $500. All money deposited on or before the 11th will draw interest from Jan. 1. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 4 to 7 P. M. W. W. CONCKLIN, Pres.
V. L. BUXTON, Sec'y.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—All money deposited on or before Jan. 16, 1858, will draw interest from the 1st inst. The Bank is open for business on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 14th-st. and 8th-av., will allow 6 per cent. interest on all sums up to $1,000, inclusive. Open daily.
WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
J. BRINKERHOFF, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JONATHAN HAVENS, Julia Ann Sackett and Frances M. Havens against Robert D. Handy and his wife, James N. Wiltsie, Alfred Roe, Edward C. Delavan and Margaretta B. his wife, and James W. Broughton.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants above-named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber at his office, No. 43 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Dec. 12, 1857.
P. A. VAN BERGEN, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
No. 43 Wall-st.
The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, the 24th day of December, 1857. P. A. VAN BERGEN,
ja1-law6wF* Plaintiffs' Attorney.

NOTICE OF DISTRIBUTION.—NOTICE IS hereby given, that the balance of the proceeds of the sale of the real estate of PATRICK CASEY, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, lately made under the order of the Surrogate of the County of Kings by MICHAEL CASEY, the executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, will be divided by the said Surrogate among the creditors of the said deceased, in proportion to their respective debts, according to law, at the Surrogate's office in the City of Brooklyn, on the 27th day of January next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day.—Dated this 2d day of December, A. D., 1857.
MICHAEL CASEY, Executor.
d11-law6wF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Surrogate.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against DAVID B. THORP, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his office, No. 111 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of April next.—Dated Oct. 20, 1857.
o23-law6mF* WILLIAM B. SMITH, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN JOSEPH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office at the corner of 11th-av. and 14th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of June next.—Dated New-York, Dec. 22, 1857.
ABRAHAM CUMMINGS,
d25-law6mF* Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL B. PHILLIPS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of William S. Hascall, No. 237 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 15, 1857.
o16-law6mF* CHAS. JOHNSON, Executor.

FOR ALBANY—FARE ONE DOLLAR.—THE celebrated ice steamer HERO, Captain H. HANCOX, will leave the pier foot of Robinson-st. SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 2, at 4 o'clock. For freight or passage, apply on board, to G. T. STANLY, at the office on the dock.

SUPERIOR LARD AND TALLOW OILS, very fine, for machinery and burning. Barrels 30 to 9 gallons. J. W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—ONTARIO COUNTY.—SHEPHERD KNAPP and HIRAM KETCHUM, Trustees, &c., and JAMES PATRICK, Plaintiffs, against the Canandaigua and Elmira Railroad Company, and William Antis, and Alfred B. Field, Trustees, &c., John Rankin, Jr., George B. Holmes, the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad Company, the President, Directors and Company of the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank in the City of Albany, George W. Sherman, William Young, Elizabeth S. Porter, William O'Brien, Thos. Geany, James Kenedy, Jerry Sullivan, De Witt Parshall, Peter R. Westfall, Reuben Richmond, Charles Jones, John Raines, E. Darwin Litchfield, William H. Smith, Robert J. Hubbard, Amasa S. Foster, Nathaniel Gorham, and Alfred B. Field and Alta Brown, Administrators of George G. Brown, Deceased, Henry L. Smith, Edwin C. Ross, Waterman H. Hayward, Edson Finch, Seneca Smith, William C. Atwater, Thomas Q. Adams, Horace Devereux, Joshua Brookes, Henry H. Elliott, James C. Holden, Philip Heartt, Frederick B. Elliott, George Babcock, George Adams, L. — B. Tyng, H. W. Moore, Tyler H. Abbey, Sylvester B. Shearer, Gabriel L. Smith, Eli Wheeler, Jonathan B. Mosher, Alonzo D. Luce, William S. Hatch, Henry M. Patridge, James Conners, John M. Randall, James Carr, Robert A. Ellwort, Timothy D. Chidsey, Oliver P. Bowers, Bela B. Crane, William O'Neill, Horace Seamon, Jonah Moore, Charles E. Gillett, and Franklin Hulett, John S. Carr, and Samuel Cox, Commissioners of Highways of the Town of Veteran, Chemung County, Patrick Halloran, Peter Pierce, Elijah P. Brooks, George W. Holley, James Harris, Eben Smith, Samuel G. Gage, George Wagner, Simeon Benjamin, Oliver Phelps, Marvin Beman, Peter Wintermate, Peter Whitaker, Lewis Worell, and Charles J. Folger, and Thomas Burrall, Executors of the last Will and Testament of George Simpson, Deceased, Oscar E. Sibley, Patrick O'Brien, John Vickery, John Dunphy, Anson S. Tuttle, Patrick Ronayne, Sidney S. Burger, Theodore E. Hart, Harris Andrews, Michael Quirk, Charles G. Gaylord, Jefferson J. Whitney, James Hawkins, Silas E. Jones, Joshua L. Jones, Robert N. McFarren, James Mahoney, Calvin Harford, Martin Coulen, Thomas Wilson, Ferdinand H. Greggs, William Wheelock, Michael Coulen, Michael Downs, Rho D. Ludlow, James S. Tuttle, Edward G. Simmons, William Root, Harris Andrews, Dimerick Flannery, John S. Smith, Patrick Flannery, William H. Godfrey, Phineas Prouty, James B. Farrington, Oliver P. Brink, Reuben K. Eastman, Robert P. Beebe, Defendants.—Summons for relief.—To Edwin C. Ross, Edson Finch, Thomas Wilson, William H. Godfrey, Robert A. Ellwort, James Hawkins, Martin Coulen, Calvin Harford, Patrick Flannery, Dimerick Flannery, Edward G. Simmons, Michael Downs, William Wheelock, Michael Coulen, Timothy D. Chidsey, and George Babcock, above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Ontario, at the village of Canandaigua, in said County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 38 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, June 30, 1857. CLEAVELAND & TITUS,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
The complaint in the above entitled action, above referred to, was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Ontario, in the village of Canandaigua, in said County, on the 3d day of July, 1857.
CLEAVELAND & TITUS,
n20-law6wF* Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—JOSEPH B. SHEFFIELD, NORMAN WHITE, J. CASTOR BRAUTIGAM and HENRY C. HULBUT against C. HOWARD, ROBERT PEEBLES and HENRY HOWARD.—Summons for money demand on contract.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 17 William st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of eight hundred and four dollars and seventeen cents, with interest from the 23d day of October, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Nov. 23, 1857.
LEONARD W. GODDARD, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, on the 10th day of Dec., 1857. LEONARD W. GODDARD,
d25-law6wF* Attorney for Plaintiffs.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—FREDERICK VINCENT against JOHN CORRIGAN.—To the above defendant—Sir: you are hereby summoned, and required to answer, the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office, at the City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, at Nos. 39 and 41 Ann-st., in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Dec. 31, 1857.
COUDERT BROTHERS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, Nos. 39 and 41 Ann-st.
The above complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 31st day of December 1857. COUDERT BROTHERS,
ja1-law6wF* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—PHILEMON DICKINSON against PETER RELYEA.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To PETER RELYEA, defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 19th day of December, 1857, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 111 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, in the State of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two hundred and thirty-two dollars and forty-two cents, with interest from the 1st day of September, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Dec. 19, 1857.
S. T. FREEMAN, Plaintiff's Attorney.
ja1-law6wF*

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—ANTHONY S. HOPE and WILLIAM RUNK against V. JOSE MONER.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com not ser.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 335 Broadway, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two hundred and twenty nine dollars and eighty four cents, with interest from the 7th day of December, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Dec. 31, 1857. WHITING & CLARK, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the 31st day of December, 1857.
j1-law6wF*

SUPREME COURT.—ROBERT HOGAN against JOHN PHELAN, and LUCY PHELAN his wife, and PATRICK MULVEHILL.—Summons for relief.—To the defendant LUCY PHELAN: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 59 Nassau-st., New-York City, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Nov. 18, 1857.
JNO. H. HEDLEY, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 24th day of November, 1857. ja1-law6wF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS THOMAS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of AUGUSTUS THOMAS, No. 183 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 12, 1857.
AUGUSTUS THOMAS,
RICHARD J. LARCOMBE,
au14-law6mF* Surviving Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against HERMAN E. LUDWIG, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his place of business No. 189 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before 19th day of May next.—Dated Nov. 12, 1857.
ERNEST MULDENER, Administrator,
n13-law6mF* With the will annexed.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES HENRY ROOME, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 72 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of May next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 22, 1857.
o23-law6mF* ROBT. DINWIDDIE, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LEFFERTS G. COLES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 192 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of May next.—Dated New-York, Nov. 5, 1857. W. K. THORN,
n6-law6mF* Executor, &c., of L. G. Coles.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EPHRAIM TREADWELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their office, No. 104 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 9th day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 6, 1857.
WILLIAM E. TREADWELL, WILLIAM EUSTACE, } Executors.
au7-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES G. DALE, late of the City of New-York, Merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his store, Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 29, 1857. JOHN A. APPLETON,
o2-law6mF* Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM C. BUCKLEY, late of the City of New-York, carman, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Robt. Benner, No. 75 Nassau-street, in the City of New York, on or before the 6th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 30, 1857.
MARY H. BUCKLEY,
o2-law6mF* Administratrix.

MUNICIPAL.

Final Proceedings of Both Boards of the Common Council.

The Remainder of Ward's Island to be Purchased—Action on a Site for a New City Hall.

Mayor Wood Loses his $10,000—The Increase of Salaries Quashed—No Removal of Steamboat Landings.

NO NEW POST-OFFICE.

Albany-street to be Extended—No Commissioners of Deeds Appointed.

CONVENTION TO APPOINT POLICE COURT CLERKS.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Board of Aldermen for 1857 held their final meeting yesterday, commencing at 1 P. M. and adjourning at 8 P. M. There was a large lobby attendance during the entire session, and much interest was evinced in the proceedings soon after President Clancy had called the Board to order.

The Clerk, D. T. Valentine, Esq., was authorized to prepare the usual Corporation Manual for 1858, and $1,500 were appropriated to pay the expenses thereof.

A resolution was adopted directing the Comptroller to pay $300, the expenses of the Special Committee on a site for a new Post-Office, while at Washington in the discharge of their duty.

The Board concurred to pay $300, the expenses of the Special Committee on Health, during their attendance upon the Quarantine Convention at Philadelphia.

The report in favor of purchasing the remaining portion of Ward's Island, not now belonging to the City, was called up. There was considerable opposition.

Alderman Tucker opposed it because he had seen enough of referee management, and because the City did not need the property at present, nor would it for fifty years to come. If it must be bought, let the owner put a price upon it.

Alderman Jackson would amend by giving the Mayor final power in the matter.

Alderman Wilson hoped the report would be accepted as it stood.

Alderman Adams moved that the final power in the matter be with the Mayor and Common Council.

Alderman Blunt thought it was wrong to bring in such a report at the last session of the Board; and, besides, there was no money to buy it, even if the City wanted it. If the owner wished to sell it, and sell it at a fair price, let him send in a communication stating his price.

Alderman Jackson withdrew his amendment in favor of that offered by Alderman Adams. Some reference having been made to whether the matter would come under the control of the present Mayor, the Alderman said he had made his amendment under the impression that it would come under the control of the new Mayor; and he had done so because, having been a member of the Board of Governors of the Almshouse, he was familiar with the property, and not, as had been insinuated, because he wished to reflect in any way upon the present Mayor.

Alderman McConkey moved the previous question, which was on the adoption of the report. It was carried.

Alderman Tucker moved to lay the previous question on the table. Lost.

The report was then accepted, and the resolution adopted, by a vote of ayes 16, noes 5.

The Board here took a recess of thirty minutes.

EVENING SESSION.

At 4 P. M. the Board met again, President Clancy in the Chair.

Alderman Owens moved to take up the report in relation to locating the new City Hall, which, after some debate, was lost.

Alderman Jackson subsequently made another effort to have the reports of the Special Committee on the subject taken from the table; which was carried by a vote of 15 to 9. He then moved the adoption of the minority report, (Madison-square.)

Alderman Blunt opposed it.

Alderman Fullmer favored Madison-square.

Alderman Clancy favored the City Hall Park location, on the ground that the act located it there.

Alderman McSpedon called the previous question, but withdrew it to give way for Alderman Jackson, who claimed that the act of the Legislature was only declaratory, and not binding, as to location. In conclusion, he renewed the call for the previous question, which was carried. The minority report was then lost—Yeas, 11; Nays, 10. Not a constitutional majority.

Alderman Healy then moved to take up the matter of the extension of Albany-street, which was carried. He then moved to concur with the Board of Councilmen.

Alderman Blunt said the whole matter had been discussed again and again, and it was known that the property-owners were against it, to say nothing of the fact that the proposition was to cut through a grave-yard.

Alderman Wilson moved that the whole subject be laid on the table. Lost, by a vote of 9 to 12.

The report was then read, and Alderman McConnell moved the previous question.

Alderman Tucker moved to lay the previous question on the table, which was lost.

The motion that the main question be now put, was lost by a tie vote.

Alderman Hoffmire explained why there was no report from the Aldermanic Committee. There had been calls for meetings, and when they met, but two property holders appeared, and at other times members were absent, and there was nothing done.

Alderman Tucker had been in favor of the extension, but he did not like the way the matter came up, and if it was pressed, he would vote against it.

Alderman McSpedon made special references to sundry invitations to good dinners, and plenty of wine, by gentlemen then in the lobby. At the time he did not understand the matter, but he came to know that it meant the "bones of Trinity" killing this extension project. There were threats that if members did not vote to kill this measure, they would be indicted. He hoped no gentleman would be deterred from voting as he should desire, in consequence of such intimidation.

Alderman Steers had resolved to vote in favor of concurring, if it should come to a vote that night.

Alderman Blunt moved to postpone. Lost.

Alderman Healy moved the previous question.

Alderman Wilson moved to lay that on the table. Lost.

The motion to concur was then put, and carried by a vote of 16 to 6.

Ayes—Aldermen Corwin, Harris, Healy, Clancy, Adams, Banta, Griffiths, Steers, McConnell, Moneghan, Fullmer, Coulter, Valentine, McSpedon, McConkey, Drake.

Noes—Aldermen Hoffmire, Tucker, Jackson, Blunt, Owens.

The Tax Levy was then taken up. The amendments of the previous meeting were read.

Alderman Adams moved that the $10,000 appropriation for the Tenth Ward Station-house be stricken out. Carried by a vote of 19 to 3.

Alderman McSpedon moved to insert $19,500 for steam fire engines. Carried. He also moved to insert $46,300, instead of $31,000, for the Department of Streets and Lamps. Carried.

On motion the Board adopted the Tax Levy, with the amendments, and sent it to the Board of Councilmen for concurrence.

Alderman McConkey moved to appoint a Committee of Conference on the matter of appointing Commissioners of Deeds.

Alderman Fullmer opposed it, on the ground that the other Board had not acted in good faith.

The motion was withdrawn.

Alderman Adams wished to state that the investigation in the matter of the West Washington Market had been completed, and he believed every member of the Committee would agree with him, that the charges brought were not substantiated by O'Reilly, and that he was not a man worthy of credit. The whole subject was postponed indefinitely.

A large number of routine papers were concurred in.

A communication was received from Mr. Devlin, as Street Commissioner, in relation to the communication from the Corporation Counsel, of the evening previous, speaking of the overdraft on account of salaries, in which he holds that he supposed that when the Common Council framed the ordinance reorganizing the Street Department, the salary of the Street Commissioner was increased to $5,000, and he had the impression that Mr. Busteed so understood it, because he made no objections to the suits. He had refunded the money under protest, and with the understanding that he should sue for it.

Alderman Harris offered a resolution to refund to Mr. Devlin $1,300, and to his Deputy $1,100, (the amounts in error.) The resolution was declared out of order and laid over.

A resolution was adopted to meet the Mayor at 7½ o'clock and appoint another Police Clerk.

Alderman Fullmer then offered a preamble and resolutions, highly complimentary to President Clancy, and speaking in the most satisfactory manner of his conduct as President of the Board.

The resolutions were adopted unanimously.

The President returned thanks in a neat speech, and then a resolution of thanks to the Clerk, Deputy and Assistants, was passed unanimously.

Aldermen Blunt, Moneghan and Adams were then appointed a Committee to inform the Councilmen that the Board was about to adjourn. The Committee went on their mission and soon returned, with a like Committee from the Councilmen, who informed the Board that the Councilmen had nothing more to communicate.

On motion of Alderman Wilson the Board then adjourned *sine die*.

THE CONVENTION.

The Convention to appoint another Police Court Clerk was then organized by appointment of Mayor Wood, Chairman, and Mr. Valentine Clerk.

On motion Edwin Bouton was appointed a Police Clerk in place of James Steers, and James Kagier was appointed to fill a vacancy.

The several Clerks thus appointed were assigned, and the Convention adjourned.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

The Last Meeting of the Board—The Crystal Palace Not to be Taken Down—Mayor Wood Not to be Reimbursed his $10,000 Expenses in Litigating the Police Law—No Post-Office in the Park—The Steamboat Landings to Remain—No New Commissioners of Deeds—The Tax Levy Not Acted on—The Finance Department to be Reorganized.

The Board was called for 1 o'clock. At 1½ o'clock Councilman Monroe arose, and moved that "this Board do now adjourn."

Councilman Crane moved that the gentleman have leave to withdraw. Carried by acclamation.

The proceedings were informal, and the members waited for the formation of a quorum.

In a few minutes the Board was called to order by Councilman Reynolds, the President, J. N. Phillips, sitting near him. There was a full attendance in the lobby.

On the minutes being read, Councilman Kinnaird moved to strike out all that related to the arrest of members. It was illegal, and occurred under misapprehension.

Councilman Brady seconded the motion. Carried.

Councilman Warner was purged of his contempt, he being absent when the same process took place in reference to other members last evening.

Councilman Warner rose, and stated that the act of placing him under arrest was a high-handed, unwarranted——

Councilman McCahill rose to order. The member ought to apologize.

The Chairman said the point was well taken.

Councilman Warner persisted that an outrage had been perpetrated upon the citizens through him. It belonged to him as a right to explain his actual position. He insisted upon being heard.

The Chairman repeatedly told him he was out of order.

Councilman Warner said he had no apology to make, nor would he offer one.

The matter dropped and the minutes were approved.

The President, J. N. Phillips, rose to make some explanations. Councilman Warner expressed himself as not satisfied with such explanations. He held that he had a right to discuss the correctness of the minutes. Councilman McCahill rose to a point of order, which was decided to be well taken.

Councilman Warner moved that the approval of the minutes be reconsidered.

Councilman Brady wished the names of other members that were in contempt to be placed on the minutes, or that his own name be erased.

Councilman Ottarson contended that it was a strange proceeding to place a greater part of the minority under arrest. It was creditable to the minority that, in order to carry any measure, the majority were compelled forcibly to silence the minority. The minority were choked, silenced, refused a vote. He gloried in the fact that his opposition was so forcible that the majority were compelled to adopt an act so unreasonable. He wished to cast no reflection upon the President. And now let the measure go forth to the world, upon which the minority were prevented from voting.

Councilman Warner said the names ought to be entered, as an eternal argument against the high-handed measures that were assumed the last evening.

Councilman Franklin rose to ask a question of privilege. He wished to know whether the house were in possession of a communication from the Corporation Counsel of New-York.

Councilman Kinnaird hoped the minutes would be reconsidered. The ordinance had been acted on without a constitutional quorum. He considered it an honor to have his name placed on the list as arrested.

Councilman Boole said there was a good reason why these names were wished to be retained; it was with no other purpose than to declare that the vote upon the ordinance was illegal.

Councilman Warner contended that Councilman Franklin did not mean to vote, nor could he vote. But the vote was retained so as to pass the measure. He hoped Councilman Franklin's name would be included among those in contempt.

Councilman Ottarson said that by denying the minority a right to say one word, the House had formed a quorum while he and Councilman Franklin were under arrest. The majority ought to know that the whole proceedings, as well as the vote, were illegal.

Councilman Brady asked how the House could transact its business as it did, with only thirty members. The member for the Fourth was named in the vote, who was not present. Was that legal?

The motion of Councilman Warner to reconsider the action of the Board in the approval of the minutes, upon vote was lost.

At 2 o'clock 47 members of the Board were present, and the gentlemen of the lobby were crowded about the Washington statue in the lower end of the chamber, so as materially to interfere with the possibility of reporters hearing the proceedings.

POST-OFFICE SITE.

A document, in the nature of a remonstrace, from D. Appleton and others, was read at the table, with a resolution to the following effect:

Whereas, a measure has passed the Board of Aldermen granting to the General Government the fee of a plat of ground in the Park, at the junction of Chatham-street and Broadway, for the sum of $250,000; and as the charter of this City expressly forbids the disposal of any of the public domain other than to the highest bidder at public sale; and whereas, the law of the late Legislature, passed April 17, providing for the construction of a new City Hall for this City, also declares that it shall be located upon that portion of the Park lying in the rear of the present City Hall; that the Commissioners shall offer it to the United States Government to conform any portion of the interior plans of said building to the purpose of a Post-Office, &c., &c.; and that the piece of ground covered by said building so occupied, may be conveyed by said City to the General Government upon being duly compensated for the same therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Board will not concur with the Board of Aldermen in disposing of an area in the Park in front of the City Hall exceeding fourteen lots, for a sum less than one-fourth of that for which it would be disposed of by public sale; further, that if the General Government should propose for a like area in the rear of the City Hall, that this Board cannot recognize the above sum as a due consideration.

Laid over.

Councilman Haswell moved its adoption. Upon debate, it was ordered to be laid upon the table.

Councilman Haswell moved the suspension of the 7th rule, providing that resolutions giving rise to debate be laid over for one day, unless otherwise ordered by a vote of 40 members.

Lost for want of a constitutional vote—24 to 7.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

The report of the Committee on Lands and Places, in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen to have the Crystal Palace removed, was laid over.

A protest, signed by the whole of the members of the minority, who the previous evening had been placed under arrest, was read by the Clerk, as follows:

PROTEST.

The undersigned respectfully protest against all the action of this Board upon the ordinance for the reorganization of the Finance Department on the 30th instant, for the reason that they were deprived of a voice therein, from the period of going into Committee of the Whole, and for the reason that, by depriving them of their votes, the Board had not a legal quorum, and was under the necessity of adjourning. Inasmuch, therefore, as the Board had not a quorum, we respectfully submit that all proceedings, after the arrest or placing in contempt of the undersigned, should be declared void.

F. J. OTTARSON,
GEO. W. WARNER,
HOMER FRANKLIN,
JOHN L. NOYES,
JOHN H. BRADY,
JOHN KINNIARD.

DEC. 31, 1857.

It was immediately moved that the paper be laid on the table, a motion which, as the President stated, precluded all debate upon it.

Councilman Ottarson said he had no wish to attempt any argument in its support. But he did not ask it as a favor, he demanded, as a right, that it be entered upon the minutes.

The President said that of course it was necessary and legal so to do. With which explanation Councilman Ottarson expressed himself satisfied.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That all bills for fitting up the polls for the election be referred to the Comptroller, with power.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, in reply to a resolution of inquiry as to the grounds on which he paid certain bills for grading and paving certain streets. The Comptroller says he had already fully informed the Board on the subject.

A resolution to reimburse Councilman Hopper $200, his expenses in contesting his seat with Mr. Vance, was reconsidered, but laid on the table.

MAYOR WOOD'S LAW EXPENSES.

The Aldermanic resolution to reimburse Mayor Wood $10,000, being his expenses in contesting the Metropolitan Police law and Street Commissionership, was called up, and *lost* for want of a constitutional vote.

The Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection received an increase of salary—from $1,500 to $2,500, by concurrence with the Board of Aldermen.

An attempt was made to resuscitate the debate as to the erection of a pier at foot of Twenty-first-street, East River. Councilman Brady objected to its consideration. The Counsel to the Corporation had said it might be legal, but he had not said it was so. Councilman Warner withdrew the matter.

A vote was taken as to concurrence with the Board of Aldermen, in appointing Samuel Brevoort, Clerk to the Superintendent of Police, as a Commissioner of Deeds. Lost for want of a constitutional vote. Motion reconsidered, and the papers laid on the table.

Motion for recess for half an hour. Lost.

Papers from Board of Aldermen as to paying $192 for use of a house for Engine Company No. 15, in Chrystie-street, were moved to be referred to Committee on Fire Department.

One of the Committee (Kinnaird) said the matter had already been before them. The demand was correct, and the money ought to be paid. Councilman Bulteel thought the charge too high. Councilman Kinnaird defended himself from the imputations of Councilman Bulteel. Councilman Brady complained that the company in question were not provided with a house. He thought Councilman Bulteel's remarks very unnecessary. The debate became very personal and recriminative. (Cries of "Question.")

On vote, the Board concurred with the action at the Board of Aldermen.

THE NEW POST-OFFICE.

The report of the Special Committee on the site of a Post-Office was called up for concurrence. They state they see no reason to deviate from their former report, in favor of disposing to the General Government of a portion of the lower end of the Park. A protest was read, detailing a plan, signed C. F. Anderson, architect. Also, the offer of Mr. Stewart to give $500,000 for the site.

Councilman Jones, as the mover of the resolution of inquiry, wished to say a few words. He wished to act for the whole people. He knew of no location so well adapted as that proposed. We must regard Brooklyn and Williamsburg as well as the City of New-York. No one could say that there was anything of private interest in this proposal. The Legislature had given a specific enactment and half a million had been appropriated. Every newspaper *had* been in its favor; now, *one* is opposed on the alleged score of valuation. All coming down Broadway and Bowery would meet in that locality. The business portion of the City had few reasons to consult mere beauty of site. The public buildings of New-York ought to be central as related to business, and it would be an honor to locate it as proposed. Trade always seeks its natural channels, would find, the centre, and would come to the centre.

Councilman Byrdsall alluded to Mr. Stewart's offer. The post-office would be a convenience, but there were other considerations. In early times the Park was granted by the British Government as a Common. The authorities had a right to inclose it, but not to dispose of it. It was a Common still.

Councilman Ottarson rose to order. It was impossible to go behind the legislative action and opinion.

Councilman Byrdsall said that the fact he had mentioned had been overlooked. He did not like the beginning of encroachment. The land was sacred to Revolutionary history and ought to be left intact to all time. If any body should have it, the General Government had the best right to it.

Councilman McCahill said that if the ground was sacred, it was now the resort of prostitutes, and had been used as a duck-pond, desecrated to the worst of purposes. He was in favor of a Post-Office being erected there. Only think of a Post-Office for this great City in an old church—an old barrack.

Councilman Ottarson said it was very well for persons to come forward and offer enormous sums of money for land they know the City cannot sell. He could see through the selfishness of such offers. If we don't accept the Postmaster's offer, the money goes back into the Treasury, and the matter will be delayed another five years. There seemed to be just now a great horror of desecration of the Park. Do the gentry now enjoy the cool air of the Park in the evening? That class of people have migrated higher up the City. If a man can get through without being garroted he will do well. Was not the existence of the City Hall a desecration of sylvan solitudes?

Councilman Haswell proceeded to argue the general question as to the propriety of selling. He was called to order by

Councilman Ottarson, who reminded him that he was wasting time. That question had been authoritatively settled.

The Chairman said the point was well taken.

Councilman Haswell proceeded, and gave some statements as to the value of contiguous property.

Councilman McCahill said that had nothing to do with the question.

Councilman Haswell contended against concurrence. Even if passed parties protesting would be found to contest the legality of the proceeding.

Councilman Ottarson said nothing would more gratify the General Government.

Councilman Hemphill contended that the City had no right to sell this patch of land any cheaper to the General Government than to any private citizen. It had been said that it could not be sold to private individuals. Was that so?

Councilman Ottarson called for the written opinion of counsel to that effect.

Councilman Hemphill proceeded. He recognized no nuisances in the Park, and in his opinion the east end would be the best. The noise on the three sides of the proposed office would be a great objection. To that point the member directed his subsequent observations.

Councilman Franklin said the question was not the value of the land; where could we have a post-office unless there? Government did not build post-offices for every little city. He deprecated losing this offer of the Government. There was a fear that if refused, it would never be repeated, and then we should have to do the best we could at our own expense.

He regretted the removal of ancient landsmarks. But that consideration must not prevail.

Councilman Jones read from the Act extending the period of acceptance to Jan. 1, 1858. As to the question of price, when we locate a Post-Office, that is out of the investigation. If five millions were involved, what's that to the convenience of the public? The question is, are we ready to accept this offer, or to let the matter slide for five years, taking into consideration that one-fourth of the whole postal business of the United States passes through our City? Money is no question at all. No man had spoken to him on this thing; he argued as an up-town man in the matter.

Councilman Warner had only recently made up his mind. He should vote in favor of the measure. Truly, compensation was a question for rate-payers. But public convenience was more than compensation for the contemplated loss. He thought $250,000 a proper compensation. The Park was not one of the *lungs* of the City. The locality was closely jammed up. It was easier of access than any other point in the City, and might better be denominated the *heart* of the City than its lungs. Besides, it was convenient. As to obstruction, the trees already obscured the City Hall from view. In a few years Beekman-street must be cut through, and what use would it be then to preserve the lower end of the Park?

Councilman Haswell moved a reference to the Committee of the Whole. Negatived.

He then asked if 40 votes were not necessary to its passage. The Chairman assented.

Councilman McCahill hoped there would not be a dissenting vote excepting Councilman Haswell's, adding, "And we can spare him, goodness knows."

Councilman Reilley moved the suspension of the rules for the purpose of immediate action in the Post-Office matter, specially.

Councilman Haswell moved the suspension to apply to any and all matters.

Councilman Brady objected. Had this been a political question, it would have been well to fall back upon the rules of the Board. He hoped Councilman Haswell would withdraw his objection. The minority were almost unanimous in supporting this measure. The gentleman from the Fifty-Fifth, (Haswell,) was well deserving of being used as the minority were used the last evening. How would he like that?

Councilman Haswell said he did not wish to argue the general question. Might he not reply upon some misconstructions on the part of three members. He was as free from "that scheme"— [Cries of "What scheme?" and confusion.]

Councilman Brady said that the Democrats wanted forty votes. They could not be had that night.

Councilman Haswell again entered upon the general question of illegality. He was interrupted and called to order by Councilman McCahill, amid much laughter.

It was then moved that the twelfth rule be suspended for the purpose of acting on *all* papers coming before the Board.

Councilman Ottarson was understood to signify that suspension must apply *seriatim* by specific motion, paper by paper, to all papers, not indiscriminately.

Nearly two hours having been spent in debate on this subject, upon vote the measure was lost, for want of the necessary vote in accordance with the rules of the Board—31 to 17.

Immediately there was a rush for the doors, by the listeners in the lobby, to the great relief of those who were compelled to stay in the close and heated room.

A variety of other minor reports were forwarded to a third reading.

The Board took a recess for an hour. Upon reorganization,

THE MAYOR'S EXPENSES

That matter was again called up, and made a special order, to be considered afresh.

STEAMBOAT LANDINGS.

The Committee on this subject asked to be discharged, but the Board refused the request.

The member for the Fifty eighth (Mr. Cahill) being asked if he had not a report to call up, replied with great glee, "I have got through for this year." A member sighed audibly and exclaimed, "What a mercy!"

REORGANIZATION OF THE FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

The report on this subject, which occupies about an hour in recital, having been read last night, was called up and read again by the Clerk, the members whiling away the time in the pleasantest conversation imaginable. The tolling of the fire bell formed a base accompaniment.

In due time the Clerk ceased to read, and the House was called.

It was moved to refer back the papers to the Committee of the Whole.

Councilman Kinniard wished that course to be taken, inasmuch as he and his party were unjustly deprived, last evening, of the just privilege of speaking on the subject.

On vote, reference refused by 34 to 13.

On the question of the final passage of the bill, Councilman Monroe asked permission to explain his vote. He did explain, but found it difficult to avoid arguing the main question.

Councilman Warner said he had no wish to vote. He was excused voting.

Councilman Kinnaird said that having been illegally prevented from voting, he now begged to decline voting. Excused.

Councilman Brady declined voting, and was also excused.

Councilman Ottarson also followed the same course, and was also, upon vote, excused.

Councilman Noyes was also excused; and, also, Councilman Franklin.

Absentees were called. Councilmau Boole voted "Aye."

On vote, 33 affirmative, 9 negative. The report was accepted, and the ordinance was adopted.

COMMISSIONERS OF DEEDS.

The report of Committee on Salaries and Offices in relation to Commissioners of Deeds was called up. Councilman Brady moved the adjournment. A member said he had the assurance from the majority of the Board of Aldermen that if this Board would vote upon their batch, their Board would vote upon the list of the Councilmen. [Laughter.]

Councilmen Ottarson and Brady objected to the consideration of the matter that evening. Laid over five members objecting

ALDERMANIC DEPUTATION.

An Aldermanic deputation entered, with a communication to the effect that the Board of Aldermen were about adjourning, and asked if the Board of Councilmen had any message to that body.

It was moved that all business be suspended at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of offering complimentary resolutions to the officers of both bodies.

Councilman Brady proposed 9 o'clock. He thought the great fight was at an end. The steamboat matter was laid up, he thought, for the Winter.

A Member proposed that the Board should adjourn as soon as convenient, and no sooner. [Laughter.]

A motion to that effect was carried.

It was decided to communicate with the Board of Aldermen, and to say that the Board of Councilmen had no special message.

The members for the First, Seventh, Tenth, Eighteenth and Thirtieth, Messrs. Smith, Bickford, Crane, Crawford, Boole, were deputed to visit the Aldermanic body.

THE TAX LEVY.

The Tax Levy bill as amended by the Board of Aldermen, on objection to its consideration by Councilman Ottarson, was ordered to lie over under the rule.

The Committee returned and stated that the Aldermen had adjourned *sine die*.

THE TAX LEVY AGAIN.

Councilman Boole moved the suspension of the rules for the purpose of acting on the tax levy.

The President informed him that was impossible, the matter having been objected to that evening.

Councilman Ottarson—"Could you not move the suspension of the Charter?"

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Councilman Kennard in the Chair.

The matter of a dumping board was gone into. On motion, the Committee rose. Nothing could be done. The disposition to fun grew "fast and furious."

It was moved to go into Committee again on the "special order," namely, the $10,000 to Mayor Wood. Between the "special order" and the "regular calendar" business was virtually at an end. On vote, the "special order" was refused to be considered. Subsequently an effort was made to resuscitate that agitation.

The usual complimentary resolutions was then offered by Councilman Franklin.

Councilman Jones spoke effectively. In relation to the President, he alluded delicately to his religious creed, and stated that only in this country did it form no bar to political position.

Councilmen Ottarson and Kennard made a few remarks, not of an unkind character.

The vote of thanks was unanimous, with the exception of Councilman Warner.

The President replied in a written address. He reviewed the proceedings of the year. He complimented the Board on their disposition to carry out the law. He adverted to taxation and its amount. The Common Council ought not to be held accountable for taxes over which they had no control. The taxes would have been reduced a million of dollars, but for taxation by the State representatives. He offered his thanks to the members, to the official Clerk, "not forgetting the gentlemenly reporters for the Press."

The President then proposed a vote of thanks to the official Clerk, C. T. McClenachan, which was carried unanimously. Another resolution recommended them to the notice of the next Board. The other officers were also similarly complimented.

Councilman McCahill rendered thanks to the reporters for their impartiality. Carried. Thanks to the Reader and to the Sergeant-at-Arms were carried.

It was proposed to adjourn *sine die*. Councilman Boole opposed it.

The President said it was the usual course to read the minutes. This was done.

At 9 o'clock, many efforts being ineffectually made to avoid the adjournment *sine die*, the Board adjourned, thus terminating its official existence.

THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

General Increase of Salaries and Payment of Bills—Closing Scenes—Thanks, &c.—Speeches of Supervisors Fullmer and Steers.

The Board of Supervisors met on Wednesday afternoon, President Steers in the Chair. The proceedings of the Board of Education, of Dec. 23, containing a statement of the financial condition and wants of the Board, and a recommendation that an act be passed to amend, consolidate and reduce to one act the various acts relative to the Common Schools of the City of New-York, (as published in the Times,) was presented and referred to the Comptroller.

The following bills were ordered to be paid: Of David A. Fowler, Secretary to the Board of County Canvassers, $200. Of Henry Vandervoort, for furnishing the Secretary of State transcripts of convictions in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Sessions, $180. Of John Davan, for cleaning County Clerk's Office, $52. Of John D. Sindon, for Sunday service in First District Police Court, $133 33. Of Oscar Bogart, for extra service in First District Police Court, $200. Of F. McGuire, for taking Census of the Tenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward, $86. Of Ferdinand Tenneberg, Charles Miller, John P. Schmohl and George F. Dohremind, at the rate of $150 per annum, for Sunday service in the Police Courts as interpreters.

The proposition to pay the Police Justices $1,200 extra for sitting in Special Sessions, was called up.

Supervisor Fullmer moved to amend by making the increase take effect from the 1st of January, 1858, instead of May 1, 1857. The amendment was carried, and the report as amended was adopted.

On presentation of a petition signed by a number of prominent members of the Bar, Supervisor McSpedon offered a resolution, raising the salaries of the Judges of the Superior Court, the Court of Common Pleas and the Surrogate to $6,000 a year. The Supervisor spoke at length upon the dignity of the positions held by the gentlemen to be affected by it, and believed that they could not live in the style they should, on the salaries they received.

Supervisors Jackson and Tucker opposed immediate action, and favored a reference.

Supervisor Clancy moved that the Recorder be added.

Supervisor Wilson moved to add the City Judge.

When the motion on reference was about to be put, Supervisor McSpedon said he had another resolution to appropriate $2,500 a year to each of the Judges of the Supreme Court. He stated that a portion of their salaries was paid by the State, and that the proposed appropriation would make their salaries equal to what was proposed to pay the other Judges.

The whole matter was referred to the Committee on Civil Courts.

A report was received in favor of increasing the salary of the Naturalization Clerk from $900 to $1,200.

Supervisor Tucker opposed the increase.

Supervisors McSpedon, Moneghan, Wilson and Adams favored it.

Supervisor Fullmer thought the less the Naturalization Clerk did the better. He was in the habit of making about 12,000 citizens a year, and he thought $900 very good pay for that kind of work.

Supervisor Clancy said the responsibility of the position was great, and thought $1,200 no more than a fair salary. It was adopted by a vote of 13 to 7.

The matter of removing the interpreter to the Court of General Sessions, and appointing another was postponed indefinitely.

A resolution to appoint Thomas J. Barr a Tax Commissioner, in place of Jonathan W. Allen, was laid on the table.

The Board voted the use of the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen to the new Board, for the purpose of organization on Monday next.

A resolution was offered by Supervisor McConkey to appoint Alderman William Wilson Tax Commissioner, in place of Jonathan W. Allen.

Supervisor Owens moved to lay it on the table. Carried by a vote of 10 to 8.

The bill of Dr. Knight, amounting to $350, for *post-mortem* and attendance upon the inquest of Dr. Burdell, was called up, and a motion was made to adopt the report in favor of paying it.

Supervisor Jackson opposed the payment, on the ground that the charge was too high.

Supervisor Tucker moved to strike out the $350, and insert $100.

Supervisor Fullmer moved to postpone the matter indefinitely. Carried.

Supervisor McConkey offered a resolution to appoint W. J. Peck a Tax Commissioner, in place of Jonathan W. Allen. Laid on the table.

The regular order of business was then suspended, and Supervisor Tucker offered the following:

Whereas, It is a pleasing duty, at the close of our official relations, to express the sentiments of respect and esteem of the members of this Board for our worthy President; therefore be it

Resolved, That the thanks of this Board be and are hereby tendered to James R. Steers, Esq., the President of the Board of Supervisors, for the able, impartial and gentlemanly manner in which he has discharged the duties of the position.

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Board be, and is hereby directed to cause a copy of the above resolution to be suitably engrossed and presented to our President.

Supervisor Fullmer arose to second the resolutions, and in doing so he desired to say, that it afforded him much pleasure to rise for such a purpose, for he felt that his old friend deserved the compliment. He had observed his course while he had occupied the responsible position of President of the Board, and he had always found his rulings fair and his decisions correct and impartial. It would be gratifying to him, in after years—when their hairs should have become whitened, and they should have retired from the bustling scenes of business life, to remember the commendable fairness and correctness of his rulings and decisions, and his uniform courtesy and urbanity towards members of the Board, without distinction of party predilections, while acting as its presiding officer.

The resolutions were adopted unanimously.

President Steers, in response, said: I arise for the purpose of returning to you my sincere thanks for the very kind and flattering manner in which you have been pleased to view my course as the presiding officer of this Board. I have always endeavored, since I have been President, to extend a spirit of fairness to each and every member; and I feel that I owe a debt of gratitude to you all for the kindness and courtesy you have always shown towards me; for by your advice and counsel I have been enabled to perform the duties of President with greater satisfaction to the public and to the members of the Board than I could otherwise have done, as my experience was limited in presiding over public bodies. Both socially and otherwise I have been acquainted with the larger number of the members of the Board for a long time previous to my assumption of the duties of this office, and with the others I have formed an acquaintance, the pleasure attending upon which will never be eradicated from my mind. For the uniform kindness and courtesy extended to me by all—new acquaintances and old—I return my heartfelt gratitude. I hope to meet you all frequently, after our official relations shall have ceased to exist, and to have an opportunity of giving many frank and cordial expressions of the friendly feelings which have always been manifested here. Again, I thank you for the kindness you have shown to me, and I will conclude with the expression of the hope that I may have the gratification of receiving you all at my house on New-Year's Day.

The following was then offered by Supervisor Clancy;

Resolved, That the thanks of this Board be and are hereby tendered to our worthy Clerk, David T. Valentine, Esq., and to his Deputy, John H. Chambers, Esq., and to the assistants engaged in the Board, also to the reporters of the Press for their attention and ability in reporting the proceedings of this Board.

In offering the resolution he spoke of the long and valuable services of Mr. Valentine as Clerk, and in terms of high commendation of the manner in which Mr. Chambers, his Deputy, and other assistants, had performed their various duties.

The resolution was adopted unanimously, and then, on motion of Supervisor Tucker, the Board adjourned *sine die*.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 31.

$3,000	Kentucky St. 6s	102	1015	Reading R. R.	54⅜
4,000	Michigan Sta. 6s.	94	100	do........s10	54⅜
6,000	Tenn. State 6s '90	83	100	do........s20	54⅜
1,000	Missouri State 6s.	80½	300	do........s30	54⅜
6,000	Erie R. Bds '75.	42	100	do........s15	54⅜
1,000	Har. R. 1st mtg..	67	200	do........s12	54⅜
1,000	La C & M. L. G. b	28	300	do........b60	55
1,000	do	28½	100	do........b60	55¼
10,500	M. C. R R. 8 p c 1st m S. F. c b..	84	100	do........b10	56⅛
			200	do........s30	55
4,000	do	83¾	250	do	55¼
1,000	L. E & W. 1st m b.	44	350	do	55¼
105	Ill. January Rights.	100½	400	do........b60	55⅜
5	American Ex. Bank.	99	145	M. So & N. In. R.R.	19¼
5	do	98	150	do........b30	19¼
19	Nassau Bank	82	25	do........bnw	19⅜
10	Hanover Bank	76½	150	Panama R.R........c	94½
10	Broadway Bank	110	100	do........s60	94
10	Metropolitan Bank	99½	50	do........s30	94¼
10	Pacific M. Steam. Co.	67	50	Ill. Cen. R.R	87
50	do	68¾	50	do	87½
50	Del. & H C. Co. s60	106	50	Gal. & Chi. R. R s30	70
20	do	107	150	do........s3	70¼
50	do........b60	107	150	do........s3	70⅜
150	Amer. Coal Co	18	100	do........b30	70⅜
10	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	73¾	50	Cl. & Tol. R. R........c	41½
100	do........b3	74	50	do........b30	41⅜
250	do........c	73⅞	100	do........s3	41⅜
425	do........c	74	250	do........s3	42
350	do........s10	74	500	do........b60	42
100	do........s12d	74	500	do........b3	42
200	do........s20	74	110	Chic. and R. I. R. R.	71½
100	do........c	74⅛	100	do........b30	71⅜
50	Erie R. R........b30	17⅝	495	LaCrosse & Mill. R.	11
150	do	17⅝	300	do........s10	11
600	do........s10	17⅝	50	do	11⅛
138	do........s3	17⅝	30	do	10⅞
40	Harlem R. R.	6⅞	45	do	10⅞
10	do	6	5	do	10⅞
6	Sixth-av. R. R.	96	50	do........s60	10

SECOND BOARD.

$7,000	Missouri St 6s b3	80½	50	M. S. & N. In. R.R.	19⅛
100	Erie Railroad... s10	17⅞	50	do	19¼
50	do........snw	17⅞	50	Illinois Central R..	88¾
100	do........nwk	18	100	Clev. & Tol. R.R. b60	42
25	Michigan Central R.	53	50	Chi. & R. I. R. R. 4d	72
12	Del. & H. C. Co.	107	10	Pacific M. S. Co.	67

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 31—P. M.

The record of 1857 on the Stock Exchange—one of the most varied and eventful in the history of a whole score of years—closed this afternoon on an improvement in prices from the early sales of the week, equal to 1@1½ ℔ cent. The moral relief experienced in closing a year of wide fluctuations, ruinous sacrifices, extensive money embarrassment, and, for a season, almost universal panic, has something to do with the altered tone of the Street. The new books to be opened on Saturday for 1858 are looked to as likely to bring better fortunes to the commercial and financial world. We remember to have recorded a similar sense of relief at the close of the gloomy year 1854, the last six months of which, as in 1857, were charged with financial trouble, though not attended by the same degree of panic. The change of feeling and in prices in the succeeding January at once was emphatic and, of course, encouraging. The dealings to-day were quite extensive in some of the Railroad shares, Reading being the most prominent, and to a fair extent in State and Railway Bonds. The closing bids were, for Reading, 55½; Toledo, 42; New-York Central, 74½; Erie, 18; Rock Island, 72; Galena, 70½; Illinois Central, 89; Illinois Central Bonds, 84, and Missouri Sixes, 80½. The general market left off firm.

In Money affairs we have to report that the old year closes on a remarkably quiet and easy feeling; so far, at least, as the immediate supply of means offered to fresh borrowers is concerned. The employment of private capital is expected to be more active after the January dividends, and in the absence of a reliable general trade, and with the prevailing unwillingness to enter upon extensive mercantile engagements of every nature, the probability is that investments will be sought to a fair extent, through the Stock Exchange, and in Bond and Mortgage and United States Treasury notes. Confidence is not yet fully restored in mercantile paper, and although there is more doing through the Discount holders, the range of terms is wide, and the classification of credits unsettled. Outside of Bank, discounts may be quoted 8c.@12c. ℔ cent. Demand loans 6c.@7c. ℔ cent. There is no steamer on Saturday, and Exchange is inactive.

The following leading items, in the way of Jan. 1 payments, add to the evidences of American good faith and financial strength, through a season of extraordinary excitement in the money world, already reported in the Specie remittances abroad in the month of December:

Interest Dividends.	Where Payable.	Amount.
Federal Government	N. Y. Sub-Treasury	$580,000
New-York State	Manhattan Bank	350,000
Missouri	Bank of Commerce	450,000
Ohio	State Agent	430,000
Virginia	Bank of Republic	320,000
Tennessee	Merchants' Bank	200,000
Kentucky	Bank of America	150,000
Alabama	In London	125,000
Alabama (Principal)	In London	600,000
North Carolina	Bank of Republic	80,000
Georgia	Bank of Republic	30,000
Louisiana	In London	400,000
Louisiana	N. York & N. Orleans	90,000
Maryland	London & Baltimore	300,000
South Carolina	In London	100,000
Massachusetts	In London	150,000
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia (Feb. 1)	900,000
Illinois	American Ex. Bank	350,000
Illinois (Principal)	At Springfield	600,000
Total State and Federal		$6,205,000

The following is a list of the securities on which the interest is payable at the office of Duncan, Sherman & Co., on the 1st of January, 1858: Albany City; Buffalo City; Cleveland City, Water; Chicago City; Buffalo and State Line Railroad Co.; Mobile and Ohio Railroad Co.'s Income Bonds; Buffalo and Niagara Falls Railroad Co.; New-York State 5½ Stock, issued to aid the construction of Auburn and Rochester Railroad Co.

The Continental letters by the *Arago* are less discouraging than were looked for by the German houses. The worst of the failures in Hamburg is believed to be over. The concern felt for two or three London Houses in the same trade has also been relieved. From England, the money accounts indicate an early reduction of discounts by the Bank of England. One authority intimates that the first change may be from 10 ℔ cent. to 8 ℔ cent. ℔ annum. The mercantile letters speak of the embarrassing influence of the fall in East India produce and in Cotton. The loss on raw Silk is stated at $200 ℔ bale; on Sugar, $125 ℔ ton, and on the October shipments of Cotton, $20 the bale. These drawbacks, however, are not unexpected, and fall heaviest on the houses already driven to suspension, and upon speculators who had previously realized considerable profits. The Grain trade is reported a little more cheerful. And altogether the private advices by this opportunity are more satisfactory than the newspaper interpretation of the news, except, perhaps, in the condition of the Cotton trade, which continues depressed.

Messrs. Babcock, Brothers & Co., of this City, connected with the Glasgow firm of the same name, resume their payments in full, pursuant to the announcement from the other side. They have at all times met their local engagements, and we have reason to believe that the Glasgow suspension in November resulted more from the difficulty of converting into cash the remittances made from New-York in first-class bills, than any delay or want of promptness in the remittances themselves. The embarrassment occurred in London the day before the crisis was turned by the suspension of the Bank act.

The January coupon on the City Bonds of San Francisco, to be paid in California, will be collected on application, by Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co. of this City, No. 72 Broadway.

The following is a statement of the earnings of the New-York Central Railroad, for the month of November, 1857, compared with its earnings for the corresponding month of the previous year:

Years.	Earnings.
1857	$610,735
1856	750,928
Decrease	$140,193

Among the changes on the Stock Exchange, on New Year, is the dissolution of the firm of Travers & Jerome, who relinquish their general business to Mr. Constantine Kowalski, (late Wesley & Kowalski,) and contribute separately $20,000 each, making $40,000 capital to a special partnership with that gentleman. The old house of E. W. Clark, Dodge & Co., already in liquidation, dissolve partnership to-day.

The January dividend of the Park Bank is made 3 ℔ cent. The Panama Company close their transfer books to-day, preliminary to the January dividend. They pay on Saturday the January Coupon on their Convertible Bonds. The January Coupon of the City of Sacramento will be provided for in New York, through Messrs. W. Hoge & Co. The Dubuque City and County January interest will be paid at the office of E. W. Clark, Dodge & Co.

The Dry Goods Import for the week is only $289,396, against $1,209,737 the week ending Jan. 1, 1857. The following is the summary:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool	54	$23,787	107	$32,429	72	[illegible]
Man. of Cotton	27	28,890	364	69,455	129	21,628
Man. of Silk	29	19,189	56	39,449	28	31,920
Man. of Flax	70	21,095	39	9,728	168	18,351
Miscellaneous	47	13,344	80	32,030	70	19,150
Total	227	$106,305	645	$183,091	466	$112,351
		183,091				106,305
Total Entered		$289,396	Total Marketed			$218,656

The following is a comparative statement of the value of foreign Dry Goods entered at this port, and of the amount marketed here from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31 in each of the last three years:

	1855.	1856.	1857.
Entered at this Port	$68,701,534	$93,362,893	$90,534,120
Marketed	69,251,004	91,247,806	81,822,830

Markets by Telegraph.

MOBILE, Wednesday, Dec. 30.

COTTON has advanced ⅛c. to-day. The sales have been 4,000 bales at 8¾c.@9c. for middling.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Dec. 31.

COTTON—The market is unchanged, parties awaiting the *Niagara's* advices—Sales to-day 3,500 bales. Decreased receipts as compared with last year, 177,000 bales; do. at all Southern ports, 423,000 bales. Stock in port, 335,000 bales. FLOUR firm at $4; holders demand an advance. Mixed CORN 55c.; Mess PORK $13@$13 50. BACON—Shoulders 5¼c.; Hams 6¼c. LARD in kegs 9¾c. Other articles unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Dec. 30.

HOGS are dull at $4 75@$5 ℔ 100 lbs. The receipts this season have been 261,000 head, against 313,000 last year. Mess PORK, $13. LARD 8¼c. The markets are all very dull.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Dec. 30.

There has been a further slight decline in COTTON, chiefly on the fine qualities; sales to-day, 2,000 bales, the market closing drooping.

[The above is a correct version of the dispatch published this morning, quoting a decline of 2 cents, which must have been a manifest error to mercantile readers.]

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

Name.	Leave	For	Date.
FOR EUROPE.			
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Dec. 30
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 6
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 7
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Jan. 9
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Jan. 13
New-York	New-York	Glasgow	Jan. 16
Baltic	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 16
FROM EUROPE.			
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 16
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 16
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 19
Atlantic	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 23
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 26
North American	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. [illegible]
FOR CALIFORNIA, ETC.			
Moses Taylor	New-York	Aspinwall	Jan. 5
Empire City	New-York	Havana	Jan. 7
Cahawba	New-York	Havana	Jan. 13

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Jamestown, from Norfolk, Petersburg, and Richmond—Mrs. E. Green, A. C. Elliott, M. Leonard, Jno. Grouse, James Smith, J. Hyde, Mrs. Steubner, J. Vanbuskirk and lady, A. Shannon, A. Aubecco, L. Mayer, C. C. Cooper, A. Anderson, E. Guy.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 25 | Sun sets..... 4 43 | Moon rises.. 5 45

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 6 53 | Gov. Island 9 28 | Hell Gate... 11 13

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Dec. 31.

Cleared.

Ships Normandy, Tyler, New-Orleans, Robson & Fardick; Clarendon, Bartlett, Matanzas, Dole & Co.; Bazaar, Stuart, New-Orleans, Nesmith & Sons.

Brig Macon, Griffith, Savannah, Demill & Co.

Schooners Ellicot, Dissosway, Baltimore, Mailler, Lord & Quereau; Sarah Bright, Noble, Wilmington, J. W. McKee; Ben. Fisher, Wilmington, E. S. Powell; Senator, Burch, Savannah, Sturges, Clearman & Co.; Rhode Island, Davis, Georgetown, B. Blossom & Sons; H. B. Wells, Hallock, Wilmington, N. C., McCready, Mott & Co.; Susan F. Abbott, Ludlam, Newbern, N. C., J. C. Slaght.

Sloop Oregon, Rhodes, Providence, L. Kenny.

Barge Marina, Clayton, Baltimore, W. Dazell.

Steamers Thos. Swann, Post, Savannah, H. B. Cromwell; Locust Point, French, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell.

Arrived.

Steamship Jamestown, Parrish, Norfolk, Richmond, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Pleasants. Passed in Hampton Roads, ship Grey Eagle, (of Philadelphia,) loaded at City Point, with flour for Rio Janeiro, with fore, main and mizzen masts gone, sails torn, &c.

Ship Java, Graffan, Shields Nov. 2, with mdse to Dunham & Dimon. Dec. 1, lat. 45 47, lon. 49 47, while lying to in a gale from N. W., under close reefed main topsail, main spencer, and close reefed spanker, parted the main topsail sheet and the sail blew away, at the same time shipped a sea which took 3 stancheons, 25 feet off the main rail, and splitting the plankshear 18 feet, letting in large quantities of water between decks, carrying away two chainplates, and taking the upper channels entirely off; also, some 12 feet of plank from the timbers, washing away binnacle, bulwarks, bridges, ladders, &c., the sea breaking in the spanker, broke the mast in 3 pieces, carrying the sail over the side; got the ship before the wind, and scud 12 hours, when the gale abated.

Ship Calhoun, Trueman, Liverpool Nov. 18, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co.—was towed into Quarantine last night by steamtug Wm. H. Webb, Capt. Hazzard.

Bark Mayflower, (of New Haven,) Duntze, Port Spain, Trinidad, 16 ds., in ballast to H. Trowbridge & Sons, of New-Haven, where she is bound, and proceeded through Hell Gate.

Bark J. J. Cobb, Peterson, Havana 12 ds., with sugar and tobacco to Mora & Nephew. Sailed in co. with schr. Wintemoyeh, for Boston.

Brig Columbus, Davison, Cornwallis 10 ds., with plaster and potatoes to D. R. De Wolff.

Brig Warren Goddard, Rahl, St. Thomas Dec. 17, in ballast to J. Ridgeway.

Brig Avosetta, (Br.,) Tuzo, Bermuda Dec. 21, in ballast to McCall & Frith.

Brig Nebraska, (of Bath,) McFadden, Matanzas Dec. 21, with sugar to master.

Schr. Euphemia, Eldridge, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Alexander, Abram, Virginia, oysters.

Schr. T. D. Wagner, Smith, Charleston 3 ds., with cotton, &c., to Dollner, Potter & Co.

Schr. A. Heaton, Lyon, New-Haven for Virginia.

Schr. Hebe, (Br.,) Johnson, Cornwallis, N. S., 12 ds., with potatoes to master.

Schr. T. Benedict, Goldsmith, New-Haven for Virginia.

Schr. Chief, Fountain, Delaware with grain.

Sloop Alfred T. Partridge, Rhodes, Virginia with oysters. On Sunday, a seaman named Harry, fell overboard and was lost.

Steamer Potomska, Cushman, New-Bedford with mdse. to Jos. Allen.

Steamer Petrel, Arye, Providence 16 hours, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

WIND—Sunrise, S. E.; meridian, S. W.; sunset, W. and fresh.

BELOW—1 bark and 1 brig.

Sailed.

Ships Casilda, Stafford, for London; Mississippi, Allen, for Baltimore; brig Belle, (Br.,) Stevens, for Halifax.

Memoranda.

The brig Georgia, (previously reported,) ashore on Hart's Island, was got off at high water last evening. She has lost forefoot and leaks considerably.

Foreign Ports.

At St. Thomas, Dec. 17, ships Herald and Edward Everett, from Cardiff; brig Betsy, Ames, unc., and others not recollected.

At Bermuda, Dec. 21, brig Henrietta, (Br.,) for New-York in 5 ds.